

Fresh attack foiled in West Country

Police chief apologises for bomb blunder

By LIN JENKINS

POLICE chiefs yesterday apologised to the family of the 13-month-old boy injured in Sunday's Bristol car-bomb blast after admitting that they had failed to act when told of the device 24 hours before it exploded.

The apology came as fears of a widespread campaign by animal rights activists grew after the discovery of a bomb beneath a Land-Rover at Seavington St Mary, near Ilminster, in Somerset.

A telephoned warning of the device was given and a police spokesman said "a molotov-cocktail type device containing petrol and a trigger mechanism" had been removed. A man, aged 51, was helping police with inquiries.

The vehicle is used by Alan Newberry Street, the owner of a touring hunt memorabilia exhibition, and the anonymous caller who gave warning of the device claimed to be a representative of an animal rights faction.

At the same time it was announced that research scientists involved in laboratory experiments on animals were offering a £10,000 reward for the capture of the bombers. The Research Defence Society said they must be caught before people were killed.

In Bristol, John Harland, deputy chief constable of Avon and Somerset police, said his force had been guilty of a mistake over the car-bombing on Sunday. Senior officers were "very concerned and not a little distressed that we as professionals failed to

do our job and that our failure should have had such severe consequences", he said.

The police admission is an embarrassment not only because Sunday's explosion could have been avoided, but also because the anti-terrorist squad is urging the public to be vigilant against the IRA's campaign on the mainland.

The car-bomb exploded the day after police received a report of the device. Patrick Headley, of Bristol University's medical sciences department, had driven less than a mile from his home when the bomb detonated. Shrapnel ripped through the pushchair of baby John Cupper, as his father took him to visit his mother in hospital.

Animal rights extremists are thought to be responsible and Bristol police are liaising with the Wiltshire force who are investigating a car bombing in which Margaret Baskerville, a vet at the Chemical Defence Establishment, Porton Down, escaped serious injury.

On Saturday, a neighbour of Dr Headley told police in Southmead, Bristol, that there was a suspicious box attached underneath Dr Headley's car. Jason Fleetwood, aged 22, a BBC security guard, had seen the car as he left his flat. He told his father and they reported their suspicions in a telephone call which lasted 10 minutes.

The police checked records and told him it belonged to somebody living in the street. "They said they would look into it and I went to work. It was in the same place when I returned in the early hours."

The next morning his parents visited him, he said. Had his father seen Dr Headley getting into the car he would have alerted him to the device. However, it was not until his parents left and the police began door-to-door inquiries after the explosion that Mr Fleetwood realised what had happened. He said that he felt guilty the bomb had gone off, although he did not know Dr Headley, nor had he seen him drive off on Sunday.

"Once you have contacted the police you think the matter has been dealt with. It could have been such a good day for me, having prevented such a tragedy. But instead John Cupper is in hospital. If the poor chap had been killed I would be feeling awful now."

An internal police inquiry into the incident is underway and disciplinary proceedings are likely to follow.

The force is in the middle of another inquiry after allegations that officers failed to respond to a call last April from David Kaffon, aged six,

of Taunton, Somerset, who rang to say his mother had been shot dead. The boy spent 10 hours beside the body of Christine Kaffon who had been shot by her husband, who committed suicide.

Mr Harland said once details were taken from Mr Fleetwood "mistakes were made and we failed to pursue the identification of the package. The officer should have sent somebody to satisfy himself that either the package should have been attached to the car, or that it was suspect."

Apologies have been sent by the police to Mr Jim Cupper, the baby's father, of Cotham, Bristol, and to Dr Headley. Last night the baby was said to be "satisfactory" in Bristol Royal Infirmary after an operation to remove shrapnel from his back. A spokesman said it would be a fortnight before doctors knew what lasting damage had been done to his injured finger.

Dr Headley, aged 43, a veterinary surgeon, issued a statement in which he said he was feeling fine. He escaped the blast with a cut to the nose although police say that had anyone else been in the car they would have been killed. He said his main concern was for John Cupper and his speedy recovery.

"I have no idea why I was attacked. I am proud to admit I work in medical research, working towards relieving pain and suffering in animals as well as in man," he said.

Much of his work is on the conscious reactions of sheep. "My particular research is on how the nervous system in the normal animal communicates messages about the welfare of the animal and by implication, what may go wrong in sick animals and humans. Ironically, one practical application of my work is the development of better anaesthetic agents, the very drugs that would have been used in treating the unfortunate little boy who was injured by the bomb," he said.

Police received a call yesterday from a person claiming to belong to the Animal Liberation Front, claiming responsibility for the bomb and regretting the injury to the child. However, the claim was denied by John Curtin, who has spent two years in jail for front activities. He said that for 16 years the movement had run a non-violent campaign, but conceded that the bombing could be the work of a breakaway group frustrated at lack of progress.

Reward offer, page 2
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Director of collapsed group held by police

By ANGELA MACKAY

ROBERT Miller, the sole director of Dunsdale Securities, the investment company, was arrested yesterday and held overnight. Dunsdale went into provisional liquidation last week, owing at least £17 million.

Mr Miller, accompanied by his solicitor, presented himself to the police yesterday morning and spent the afternoon being interviewed at Holborn police station, London, before formal arrest in late afternoon. No charges have been laid. He

disappeared ten days ago after hosting an evening at the opera for some of his clients. A warrant was issued for Mr Miller's arrest after Fimbria, the body which regulates financial advisers, suspended Dunsdale Securities from trading.

Complaints from clients who reported that they were unable to withdraw their funds triggered the initial investigation.

Investors calm, page 25



Pointdexter: Showed no emotion in court

Pointdexter jailed for role in Iran arms affair

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

JOHN Pointdexter, the former United States national security adviser, yesterday became the first and only member of the Reagan administration to be imprisoned for his role in the Iran-Contra affair.

The retired admiral, aged 53, was jailed for six months on each of five charges of obstructing and lying to congress in his efforts to cover up the biggest scandal of the Reagan era, but district Judge Harold Greene ordered that the sentences be served concurrently. Pointdexter, who displayed no emotion, is to appeal.

Judge Greene said he had jailed Pointdexter to demonstrate that white-collar criminals and public officials of his stature were not above the law and could not by-pass congress. The gentle-

manly, pipe-smoking Pointdexter was the eighth and most senior of the nine men who were originally charged with offences arising from the covert sale of arms to Iran and the illicit channelling of the proceeds to the Nicaraguan Contras. The heaviest previous sentence was that of Pointdexter's aide, Oliver North, fined \$150,000 (£93,000) and ordered to do 1,200 hours of community service.

Lawrence Walsh, the independent prosecutor in the Iran arms affair, had urged imprisonment, arguing that "if... high-ranking officials of one branch of government feel free to feed the other branch a diet of lies, then the constitutional system will surely wither and die". Pointdexter faced a maximum sentence of 25 years in prison and \$1.25 million in fines, so the sentence was relatively light, but many commentators here describe him as the "ultimate fall-guy". Appear-

ing before the 1987 congressional hearings, Pointdexter insisted, in what was seen as an attempt to protect Mr Reagan, that "the buck stops with me".

During his trial earlier this year his lawyers claimed his actions had been authorised by the president, and subpoenaed Mr Reagan to appear as a witness. In rambling and forgetful testimony, the former president insisted he had instructed his aides to do nothing that broke the law.

The most damning evidence against Pointdexter came from Mr North, a reluctant witness. It emerged that Pointdexter had erased 5,000 messages on his computer to keep them from Congress, pressurised Mr North to tie to a congressional committee, and shredded a presidential document describing the arms sale as a trade for the release of American hostages in Lebanon.

Scottish despair in World Cup upset

FROM JOHN GOODBODY SPORTS NEWS CORRESPONDENT IN CAGLIARI

WHILE Scotland began their World Cup campaign yesterday by losing 1-0 to Costa Rica, more than 1,000 police were on duty for England's opening game against the Republic of Ireland.

About 200 English soccer fans snatched Irish supporters near Cagliari soccer stadium three hours before their match. But the brief burst of violence ended when police rushed to the scene.

Although Scotland dominated play against Costa Rica, a 49th minute goal by Juan Cayasso continued Scotland's dismal record in World Cup finals. Andy Roxburgh, the manager, said that although Scotland "had hammered into them non-stop, we just could not finish".

In Cagliari, the sale of alcohol was prohibited all day in shops, restaurants and bars, and many establishments closed, leaving followers of both teams to sit around disconsolately. Some shops risked the £500 fine and suspension of licence by continuing to sell drink.

After Sunday night's flare-up on the waterfront, when bottles were thrown at police by England followers, four people were detained. Three were released later.

In the skirmish, an England fan was injured.

Continued on page 24, col 5

World Cup, pages 44, 48



Moscow talks may end Lithuania blockade

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

KAZIMIERA Prunskiene, the Lithuanian prime minister, was yesterday in Moscow awaiting a meeting with Nikolai Ryzhkov, her Soviet counterpart, that could mark the beginning of the end of the Kremlin's economic embargo against the Baltic republic.

According to a Lithuanian spokesman, Mr Ryzhkov had described a letter sent by the Lithuanian government at the end of last month as "more or less a basis for talks".

The meeting between the two leaders was due to take place on the eve of President Gorbachev's address today to the supreme soviet on the economy and a meeting of the council of the Russian Federation this afternoon, which will bring him together with leaders of the three rebel Baltic republics and Boris Yeltsin - as federation president - for the first time. There were also reports, confirmed from Baltic sources but not from the Soviet side, that Mr Gorbachev would have a separate meeting with the three Baltic leaders. They met yesterday in the town of Panevicius in

northern Lithuania to formulate a joint strategy for their meetings today.

Another sign of possible progress in the impasse between the independence-seeking Baltic states and Moscow came with a report that Edgar Savisaar, the Estonian prime minister, had met Vadim Bakatin, the Soviet interior minister, a few days ago to discuss a draft treaty on the responsibility for law and order in the republic.

According to the semi-official news agency Interfax, Mr Bakatin was prepared to accept a transfer of the Estonian interior ministry from Soviet to Estonian funding and control. At present the republic has two interior ministers, one appointed by Moscow, the other by Mr Savisaar.

The agenda for the meeting between the Lithuanian and Soviet prime ministers was believed to include discussion of the future of Soviet military service for young Lithuanian men, the economic embargo, which Lithuanians say is hurting the Soviet Union almost as much as Lithuania, and the

prices of goods traded between the Soviet Union and Lithuania. An official speaking informally at the Lithuanian representation in Moscow said these goods would include goods currently subject to the Soviet embargo.

The economic embargo was imposed six weeks after Lithuania's unilateral declaration of independence from the Soviet Union on March 11 and reports of its effectiveness vary. According to some, the republic is at a standstill with no petrol even to transport coffins to graveyards. According to others, Lithuanians are buying fuel unhindered in neighbouring republics, the figure for workers laid off has remained static for the past month.

Mrs Prunskiene's planned meeting with Mr Ryzhkov would be only the second time she has met a member of the Soviet leadership since the independence declaration. She met Mr Gorbachev and Mr Ryzhkov on May 17.

Gorbachev denial, page 14
Richard Owen, page 16

Warning at jail riots enquiry

By PETER DAVENPORT

THE enquiry by Lord Justice Woolf into the Strangeways riot and siege and the disturbances at other prisons opened in Manchester yesterday with a warning of further potential violence at jails.

David Latham, QC, counsel for the enquiry, told the first day of public hearings in Manchester that some 2,000 prisoners and prison officers had responded to a letter from the judge seeking their comments. "The message that has been received from staff and prisoners is this: so long as the present situation continues and we seek to hold as many prisoners as we do in conditions such as Strangeways, we must expect there will be disturbances and we will have to accept their consequences," he said. He told the enquiry

that a plan by the Strangeways governor to storm the jail on the second day of the disturbances had been overruled.

The Manchester hearings are expected to last three weeks and will be followed by further public sessions in Taunton, Somerset, from July 9, and not in Bristol as had been planned.

In his opening address Mr Latham said that 147 staff were injured and 47 prisoners hurt, some seriously, in the longest and most expensive prison siege in Britain. A prison officer collapsed and died after duty at the jail and police are investigating the death of an inmate who was injured in the riot.

The enquiry continues today.

Details, page 3

Oil spill tanker is listing

FROM JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

A NORWEGIAN tanker, carrying three times more oil than that spilled by the Exxon Valdez off Alaska, was listing badly in the Gulf of Mexico yesterday as firefighters battled with a blaze that started on Saturday.

The ship's rear deck had dropped 58 ft to just five feet above the sea and burning crude was spilling out, but coastguards and oil spill experts said they were confident that the 853 ft Mega Borg, crippled 57 miles south-east of Galveston, Texas, would not sink. Firefighters were preparing to use 30,000 gallons of foam to put out the blaze.

The ship, carrying 38 million gallons of light crude from Angola, was hit by an explosion and fire on Saturday while some of its cargo was being transferred to a smaller tanker. Two crewmen died, two were missing, presumed dead and 17 were injured.

Chief Petty Officer Todd Nelson, of the US coastguard, said: "It is very possible with a good firefighting effort that a large-scale oil spill can be prevented, but we want to be prepared for a large oil spill if it could occur."

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Plan to storm riot jail overruled, Woolf enquiry told

By PETER DAVENPORT

A PLAN by the governor of Strangeways to storm and retake the prison from rioters was rejected as too dangerous on the second day of the Lord Justice Woolf's enquiry was told on its opening day in Manchester yesterday.

The enquiry is into the riot and siege which began at the Manchester prison on April 1 and into disturbances at other establishments. Brendan O'Friel's plan to retake the jail was outlined by David Latham, QC, counsel to the enquiry, in his opening address.

Mr Latham said that a relief governor had discussed with Brian Emes, deputy director general of the prison service, whether there should be an attempt to retake the prison. He was told not to proceed with such a plan under express authority. When Mr O'Friel returned to duty that morning an attack was launched which recaptured the prison's remand section.

By 2pm Mr O'Friel had drawn up a plan to retake the entire main building and there was little doubt that he considered the attack justifiable despite the risk of injuries to staff. The plan could not be put to Mr Emes until 3pm because he was briefing ministers, Mr Latham said.

Mr Emes considered the risk to staff or prisoners too great and that there was an insufficient case for a full scale assault. The governor stood down his teams of control and restraint officers. Mr Latham said the result was an understandable drop in officers' morale, which was to last for three weeks.

Mr Latham said that perhaps the most important question about the way in which the disturbance was handled might not be the decision not to attack on the second day but that no further full-scale attack was planned until at least April 17.

Yesterday's hearing had opened with a warning that more violent outbreaks could be expected because of the penal system. The forecast was contained in the words of 2,000 prisoners and staff who responded to a letter from the judge asking for their comments.

Mr Latham said: "The message that has been received from staff and prisoners is this: so long as the present situation continues and we seek to hold as many prisoners as we do in conditions such as Strangeways, we must expect there will be disturbances and we will have to accept their consequences."

He outlined the background to the riot in Britain. Speaking of the brutality of some prisoners towards inmates segregated under rule 43, he said prisoners, including those held for sexual offences, were attacked with wooden staves, iron pipes, a knife, and a cleaver, resulting in "horrific injuries".

Some inmates were beaten unconscious and others feigned death to escape further

mistreatment. "It was only by the Grace of God that no one died inside the prison," Mr Latham said.

Some 147 prison staff were hurt and 47 prisoners were injured, some seriously. One prison officer died after being on duty and a prisoner died after being injured.

The Mr Latham outlined the factors in the three months leading up to the riot which had potentially disturbing effects on the prison. The first was that Preston prison ceased to take a certain category of difficult inmates from Strangeways and they had to stay in the Manchester prison.

A total of 135 prisoners from Liverpool joined the Strangeways population, which had, in any case, suffered from a high rate of returned prisoners who had created difficulties at other jails. Lastly, between January and April there had been an increase of 140 sentenced prisoners, which meant that Strangeways had to return to the system of trebling up in cells. That had a significant effect on prisoners who believed the system had been abolished.

On April 1 Strangeways, which had a "certified normal accreditation" of 970 prisoners, had 1,647 inmates. On the day of the 550 staff were in post against an authorised complement of 552.

Mr Latham said on the day before the riot there were two indicators of trouble. After a film show in a chapel in D Wing on Saturday night prisoners were reluctant to leave and staff reported feelings of tension. The same evening a prison officer received a note saying there was to be a riot "in the Church of England" because of the treatment of inmates.

Mr Latham said that on April 1 171 uniformed staff

and four governors were on duty in Strangeways. The riot began in the Church of England chapel as the service ended. Sixteen staff were present instead of the usual six. A total of 309 prisoners attended the service, on stand-by. At the end of the service a prisoner grabbed the microphone from the chaplain and said to inmates: "Let's show them what we can do." Other inmates produced weapons or put on masks and a prison officer was attacked "viciously" and knocked unconscious, kicked while he was on the ground and had his keys stolen. Prisoners could then unlock all doors and gates inside the prison.

Mr Latham said the enquiry would have to consider what efforts had been made to avoid the trouble at the chapel. There were no searches undertaken, no segregation of potential ringleaders and no officers available in the prison in control and restraint equipment.

Mr Latham said the first 24 hours of the riot fell into three distinct sections. First, the rioters went wild, inflicting serious damage throughout the prison and as well as emptying three drug cupboards. The drugs taken were later used by inmates. Missiles were hurled at prison staff and kitchens were ransacked for food.

The enquiry continues today.

Prison staff in riot gear quelled a revolt by inmates at Limerick jail in the Irish Republic yesterday. Eight prisoners slashed their wrists and necks after barricading themselves into their cells. But the prison staff moved swiftly to remove the cell doors and take the prisoners to another section of the jail. The prisoners were locked in the high security C Wing.

THE captain who was nearly sucked from his aircraft on Sunday was yesterday visited by his flight crew in hospital.

As investigations into the incident started, Captain Timothy Lancaster, aged 41, said from his hospital bed: "It crossed my mind for a moment or two that I was going to die." He thanked his colleagues who saved his life by holding on to his legs for 15 minutes as his body was pulled halfway through the shattered cockpit windshield by air decompression.

The crew visited Captain Lancaster at Southampton General Hospital, where he is recovering from frostbite and injuries to his chest and ankles caused as the aircraft descended to make an emergency landing at Southampton. His visitors included Alistair Atchison, his co-pilot, and the cabin crew, Nigel Ogden, John Howard, Simon Rogers, and Susan Prince.

Mr Ogden and Mr Rogers saved the captain from slipping further out of the gaping hole while Mr Atchison brought the BAC-111 safely in to land. All the crew members were taken to hospital and four passengers were also treated for shock after the incident. All, except the captain, were later released.

The captain laughed and chatted with the crew for half an hour during their visit and even managed to hug the stewardess. He said: "I was conscious for some of the time. I tried to shout back to the crew but I'm sure they could not hear me."

"I think the temperature when I was hanging out the window must have been about minus 30 degrees Celsius. It was extremely fast and frantic. My first recollection of the whole thing was a bang, then I was sucked outside. My first thought after that was that I should keep breathing. The crew was magnificent."

"If it was not for them I would not be here. And if it



Captain Lancaster in Southampton hospital yesterday with Nigel Ogden (left) and Simon Rogers, who helped to save his life

Captain praises the flight crew who saved aircraft and his life

By DAVID YOUNG

was not for Alistair and the crew nor would 80 plus other people. It was a miraculous piece of flying."

Despite his ordeal Captain Lancaster said he had not been put off flying. He said: "Now I feel bruised and relieved that everyone came out of it all right. I'm still in pain but the hospital staff are great." A government investigation into why the aircraft's windshield blew out 23,000ft above the Thames Valley could take a year to complete.

Any modifications found to be needed to the BAC 1-11 aircraft of the type involved in the incident will be announced immediately they are discovered by staff from the Department of Transport Air Accident Investigation Branch (AAB).

Air crash investigators are still in Southampton yesterday trying to establish why the cockpit window blew out and British Airways is conducting an internal inquiry into the incident, which happened 20 minutes into a flight to Malaga.

Investigations will concentrate on the fact that a new windshield was fitted to the 18-year-old craft last Friday. The engineering team that fitted it will be interviewed and the documents they filled out will be checked.

An MP has called for the findings of the British Airways inquiry into the incident to be made public as quickly as possible. Sir Michael McNair-Wilson, the Conservative MP for Newbury, said the aircraft could have crashed on its constituency after taking off from Birmingham airport.

The shattered windshield was found a few miles from his home at Cholsey, Oxfordshire. Sir Michael, who has served on Commons air safety committees, said: "The point that I find very difficult to come to terms with is that the windows of the plane were only put in on Friday. We must know whether they were put in securely. It seems to be that they must have been put in wrongly. I hope that British Airways will publish their findings as soon as possible. The public needs as much information as possible about this."

The Civil Aviation Authority said it would await the AAB's report before deciding if any further action was needed. BA said that all its BAC 1-11s had been checked following the incident and declared safe. The airline had ordered that all the aircraft should have checks on cockpit windshields before carrying further passengers. BA has 34 of the rear-engine twin jets, including the 18-year-old aircraft involved in Sunday's incident.

A spokesman for the British Air Line Pilots Association (BALPA) described the incident as "a freak occurrence which will not unduly worry cockpit crews". It was "just bad luck" and the crew did "bloody marvellously". Mr Freddy Yetman, BALPA's technical secretary, said:

BA, whose chief executive, Mr Colin Marshall, visited the injured pilot in hospital yesterday, praised the crew for their actions, and particularly Mr Ogden, who gashed his arm, and Mr Rogers, both of whom clung on to the captain's ankles while the co-pilot landed the aircraft.

Captain Lancaster's father said that his son's punishing keep-fit routines had probably saved his life. David Lancaster of Woodbridge, Suffolk, said: "He is very fit and I think that must off paid off. He thinks nothing of running six or seven miles before and has won a few cups playing squash in a local league. He also plays tennis and comes sailing with me and as far as I can tell his general fitness helped him."

A British Airways pass that was sucked out of the cockpit of the aircraft after the windshield was damaged is thought to have been found last night by a woman who was walking with her children. Thames Valley Police said that a woman had contacted them saying she had found something from the aircraft and provided a map grid reference for a field near the Sir Bells public house at Beenharn, near Reading, Berkshire.

Opera House tickets up 25%

By RUTH GLEDHILL

SEAT prices at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, are to rise from September by an average of 17 per cent for opera and 25 per cent for ballet.

The opera house made a loss of £3.3 million last year and has asked the government for further funding to help to balance its books. It is expected to lose a further £2 million this year. That deficit was calculated after taking the latest increases into account.

Jeremy Isaacs, general director, said: "Even in a perfect world our ticket prices would have to rise to keep pace with inflation."

West End shows could be affected by industrial action if theatre staff decide to strike over a £50-a-week pay claim.

Theatre and box office staff are to be balloted on a pay rise of £33 spread over 29 months. If not, the ballot will ask whether they are prepared to take industrial action.

The Society of West End Theatre, the trade association for theatre managers and producers, said it was "surprised and disappointed" that the road to industrial action had been chosen after both sides had met just three times to negotiate a rise. The society's "final" offer represents an average rise of 15 per cent.



Enquiry panel members (left to right): John Lyon, secretary; Gordon Lakes, assessor; Lord Justice Woolf and Mrs Mary Tuck, assessor

Escaped murderer may have had key

By QUENTIN COWDRY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

A CONVICTED murderer, who played a key part in the Strangeways prison riot, may have escaped from police custody by stealing a spare set of keys to the station's cells, it emerged yesterday.

Detectives hunting Alan Lord unofficially confirmed reports that some keys had gone missing at Astley Bridge police station, near Bolton, Greater Manchester, where the prisoner was held pending transfer to a high security jail. Greater Manchester police refused to discuss the theory, but said there was no sign of a forced exit. An internal enquiry has been set up.

Lord, aged 29, had been detained at the station since April 23, when he was captured by prison officers inside Strangeways during the closing stages of the siege. The station, opened only two years

ago, was designed to be one of the most secure in the northwest.

Lord, who was serving life imprisonment for stabbing a watchmaker to death during a robbery in 1979, was in a cell by himself in a "secure complex". He escaped on Sunday morning, just before prison officers arrived to transfer him to Wakefield jail, West Yorkshire. Police discovered his escape when they went to hand him over to prison staff.

Manchester police have set up a special team of detectives and uniformed staff to search for Lord, described as "extremely dangerous", and warned the public not to approach him. Lord is 5ft 10in tall, of muscular build, with black bushy hair and a beard. He was wearing a dark blue track suit and white training shoes.

Planning law used against prostitute

By CRAIG SETON

A WOMAN was fined £250 yesterday for using her home for prostitution without getting planning permission to change its use from residential to business.

The prosecution brought by Birmingham city council under the terms of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, is believed to be the first in which planning laws have been used in court to crack down on prostitution in a "red light" area.

Birmingham Magistrates' Court was told yesterday that the city council served an enforcement notice under the act on Miss Julie Knowles, aged 36, instructing her to stop using her terraced home in Cheddar Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham, for prostitution. The notice had been ignored.

Mrs Doreen Wilson, for the prosecution, told the court: "This is an unusual way of

dealing with such a matter. There was a breach of planning control in this case. The land at Cheddar Road was changed from being residential to business without planning permission."

She said the enforcement notice, served in January last year, was breached on three occasions.

Miss Knowles was seen sitting at a window of her home dressed in suspenders and stockings. A man seen by the police leaving the premises later admitted having had sexual intercourse with her.

Miss Knowles admitted failing to comply with the enforcement notice. Michael Purcell, for the defence, said that Miss Knowles now worked as a counsellor advising prostitutes in the city of the dangers of Aids. He said: "She is a totally reformed character."

Business bites on language of battle

By ALISON CAMERON

TO SUCCEED in modern business you have to be able to "bite the bullet" and be ready to "do breakfast" with the "suits". Be careful, because if you find all that a bit difficult to deal with, you could go "belly-up" and find yourself part of the "body-count".

A new language has developed from high-technology business life and a book, *Business Buzzwords*, by Michael Johnson, has just been published to guide one through the maze of neologisms.

Mr Johnson, editor of *International Management Magazine*, has written the book in an attempt to break down linguistic elitism that leaves outsiders and European businessmen, with English as their second language, bemused as rules of grammar are flaunted, nouns

become verbs and acronyms and business slang are transformed into everyday parlance.

Mr Johnson said: "When I became a business writer I learned I had to use a whole new language." He said that the book could be used as a dictionary to bridge the linguistic gap.

He said: "I found contact sports and warfare and violence often provided the real spawning ground. They give drama to the humdrum life of balance sheets and figures." Some paper shuffling had a dramatic impact but business people did not see it and the violent words harked back to a desire to see the bloodshed of real combat.

The verb to "frag" is commonly used to describe the destruction of an opponent in a business deal. Mr Johnson said

that this came from an expression common in the Vietnam war referring to the use of a fragmentation grenade.

Many of the words have been imported from Wall Street and are influenced by American sports steeped in macho imagery. When a salesman or woman succeeds in making a deal or sale it is often described as a "kill", while a businessman talking about his company, which outsiders do not understand, is described as talking "inside baseball" alluding to baseball fanatics who know the most obscure of facts about the game.

Sometimes "yuppies" have pangs of conscience. "Affluenza" is defined as "that nauseous, guilty feeling that creeps over people who make more money than they think they are worth."

A change of style, page 16

THE BALL'S IN OUR COURT

- 1 Since the first Championships in 1877, Wimbledon has had an enviable safety record. We are particularly proud of this and have made every effort to ensure it remains so.
- 2 We feel it is one of our prime duties to preserve and nurture the special atmosphere of The Championships which are regarded with affection throughout the world. Inevitably visitors in 1990 will find noticeable differences. Safety must come first, and we must comply with the law. We are doing our utmost to make the new arrangements as painless as possible for spectators. But we need the help and cooperation of all Wimbledon supporters to achieve this. The main changes facing spectators, and the two areas where your help is most needed, are:-
- 3 In the past the Club has guaranteed entry to the grounds at some stage for all who queue - but we now have a maximum capacity crowd of 28,000. We must not issue more than 28,000 tickets so we can no longer give this guarantee.
- 4 The only way those in the queue will be able to get in once the capacity figure is reached is if those leaving the grounds hand in their tickets for resale when they go. Please consider the queue and remember to do this - we are powerless without your help.
- 5 Other changes include:-
 - no standing room on Centre Court
 - No 1 standing room all ticketed
 - courts 3, 4, 13 and 14 all ticketed
 - these tickets will be available daily
 - We are having to introduce tighter stewarding - please do as you are asked and look out for new signs for directions.
- 6 We have long thought that Wimbledon's spectators are a special breed - their patience, good humour and enthusiasm for the game seems boundless. We are asking for your help, so please now...

THE BALL IS IN YOUR COURT

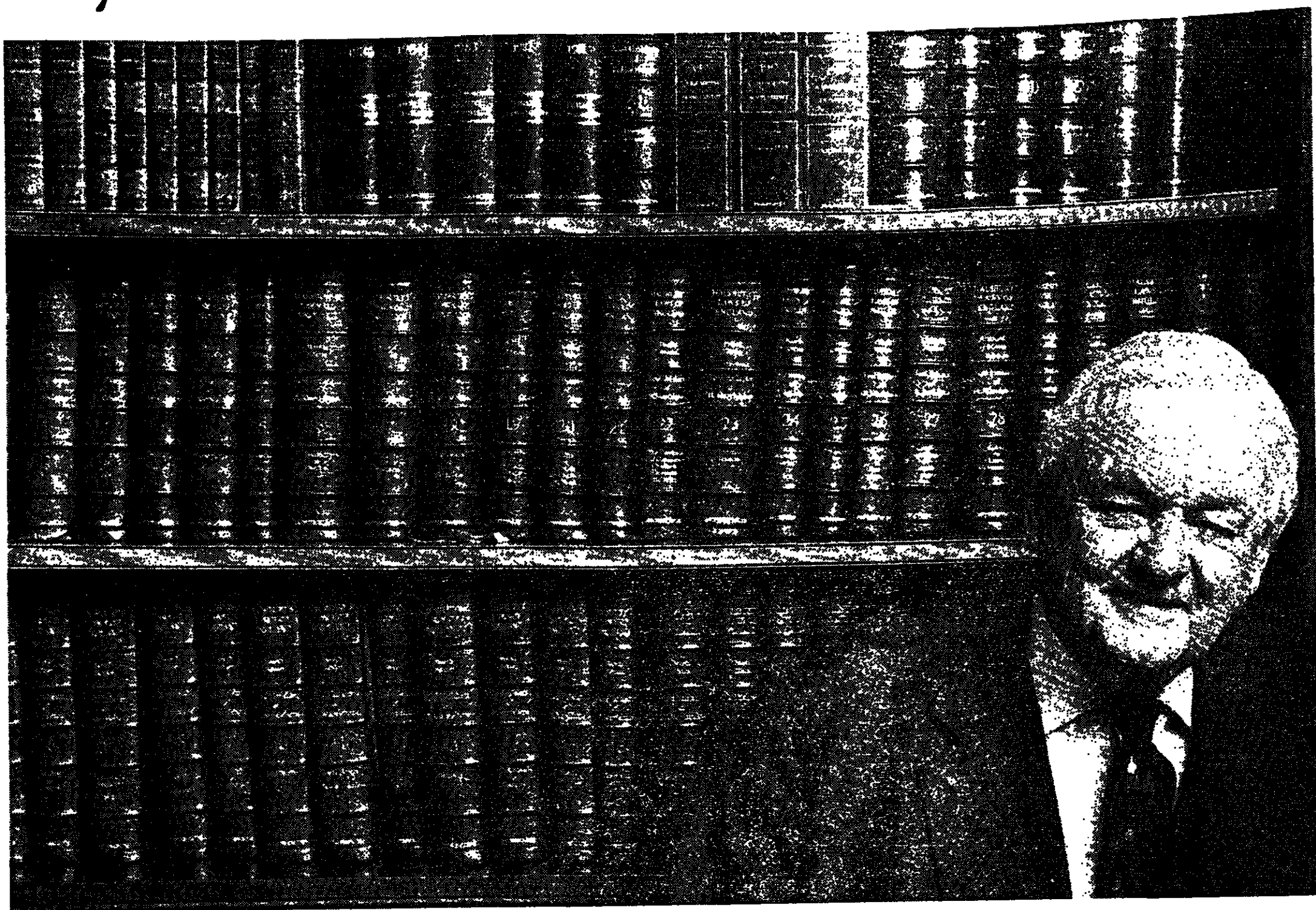
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Sunday trade conviction causes legal confusion

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE Attorney-general is to be asked to help over the disarray on Sunday trading laws after a do-it-yourself store yesterday was found guilty of trading illegally.

The ruling against B&Q by magistrates at Cwmbran, Gwent, in what was widely seen as a test case, comes only days after two DIY chains were cleared in the divisional court of convictions for illegal Sunday trading. With some 250 prosecutions pending throughout the country and appeals likely to go to the House of Lords, the Attorney-general is expected to be asked to take over test proceedings in the public interest. There were also calls for the government to clarify the law.

In yesterday's case B&Q was fined £1,000 and ordered to pay £28,600 in prosecution costs. In a separate case in Bradford, the company was again convicted of breaching Sunday trading laws, fined £4,000 and ordered to pay £7,400 costs.

B&Q intends to continue trading on Sundays and an-

nounced an appeal against both rulings to the divisional court. Tony Ashman, for the store, said the case had failed to resolve the issue. The case brought by Torfaen borough council was the original test case on Sunday trading which prompted the European Court of Justice ruling last November. The council is to decide today whether to approach Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, the Attorney-general, to see if he has power to take over the proceedings.

The ruling yesterday was hailed by the Keep Sunday Special Campaign as a victory in the fight to "preserve the special character of Sunday". Councils all over the country should now take courage and bring more prosecutions against DIY chains who ignored the law, the campaign said.

The case between B&Q and Torfaen borough council was referred back to Cwmbran magistrates by the European Court to decide if the Shops Act 1950, in its ban on the sale of some items on Sunday, illegally discriminates against imported EC goods.

The effect of the European Court ruling in November was that while the Shops Act could amount to a breach of European Community law, magistrates had to decide whether that was so in the circumstances of each case.

Yesterday the magistrates ruled that section 47 of the Shops Act was not incompatible with the Treaty of Rome.

A spokesman for the Attorney-general's department said that in theory Sir Patrick could ask the Crown Prosecution Service to take over a set of proceedings on Sunday trading.

Customers of six major food chains are being asked to report supermarket assistants with dirty shoes and sloppy dress, or filthy display cabinets and spills on the floor, as fears for food hygiene grow.

Complaints received by store managers at Asda, Gateway, Tesco, Sainsbury, Safeway and Morrisons in Hampshire, which have joined forces to promote safe shopping, could lead to disciplinary action.

A spokesman for the Food Safety Advisory Centre said: "Disciplinary action will be up to the store management but there is no doubt that they will crack down on staff flouting food hygiene regulations."

Moves have also been backed by trading standards officers. A spokesman said: "Any steps taken by traders to ensure higher standards have to be commended."

Mick Lunn, southern area organizer for Usdaw, the shop workers' union, attacked the plans, blaming staff shortages for poor standards.

Research award to whet the appetite

By ALISON CAMERON

THE Consumers' Association magazine *Which?* is offering a £20,000 research award to help the public make informed choices about what they eat, and to understand the effect of food.

The magazine offers the prize every two years to non-profit making organisations or individuals who come up with new ideas for research projects that could benefit consumers. This year the choice of subjects has been narrowed down to healthy eating.

Dr John Beishon, the director of the association, said yesterday: "With so much conflicting information about things like cholesterol levels, fibre content, organic farming and additives, consumers are understandably confused about what they should eat."

The scheme was launched in 1982 to commemorate the magazine's silver jubilee. Past projects have dealt with money advice and management, health, safety, disability, housing and the environment. In 1989 there were 112 entries, with the prize shared by two winners.

Anyone interested in applying should write to *Which?* Jubilee Award, PO Box 14, Whitby, North Yorkshire YO21 3YZ.

Legal fight looms on 'junk mail' data

By RICHARD EVANS, MEDIA EDITOR

A LEGAL battle is imminent over consumers' rights to avoid unwanted "junk mail" after the publication by the Advertising Association yesterday of a revised code of practice on direct marketing.

Public concern over the way names and addresses get on to numerous mailing and direct marketing lists has led to a decision by the association to strengthen the rules in favour of the consumer. Eric Howe, the data protection registrar, however, believes the changes do not go as far as they should, and the association admitted yesterday: "This difference can finally be settled only by the courts."

The new code requires di-

rect marketing organisations to tell consumers of any intention to make "significantly different" use of their data - normally names and addresses - or to pass the information to third parties. Consumers would be able to object and prevent the information being passed on.

In practice, a garden products company which obtained a name and address after selling a lawnmower could not give the information to a company selling insurance.

Mr Howe, however, wants consumers' rights to extend further so that people have to give their "positive consent" to personal data being passed to different users.

Ministry backtracks over depot's future

By JOHN YOUNG

THE Ministry of Defence has agreed to reopen negotiations with Gosport borough council in Hampshire over the future of the former Royal Ordnance depot at Priddy's Hard, overlooking the harbour in Portsmouth.

As reported in *The Times* last month, Mr Ian Wildy, head of the ministry's central disposals unit, had written to Mr Ronald Wilson, Gosport council's assistant chief executive, abandoning further negotiations. His letter said that the council's plans to restore the historic buildings on the site and open them as a museum were "excessive and unreasonable".

After a meeting with council

officials and with Mr Peter Viggers, Conservative MP for Gosport, however, the Earl of Arran, Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, said that negotiations would be reinstated immediately.

Mr Bill Aston, a member of the council's planning committee, said: "The Ministry of Defence needs to maximise its income from all land disposals, and we must be prepared to recognise their reasonable aspirations."

"But it is encouraging that we are at least talking to each other again and that, contrary to speculation, no artefacts have been removed, other than for safe keeping."



Ray Moulder, a carrier, delivering the controversial *Fata Morgana*, a statue said to be by the great Mannerist Giambologna and which has a price tag of £6.9 million, to the Grosvenor House antiques fair, which opens to the public on Thursday. The statue is the most expensive item to have been on sale at the fair

MPs urged to support action on court errors

By OUR LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

A MOVE in the House of Commons to ensure that the parliamentary ombudsman will have power to investigate administrative errors by court officials will be made today by Justice, the all-party law reform group.

The group is concerned that, at present, the Lord Chancellor's Department now rejects about 95 per cent of complaints from the public about the actions of court staff because it is maintained that those actions are taken on the authority of a judge.

The Lord Chancellor recently agreed after a lengthy dispute with the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration to extend the jurisdiction of the ombudsman to actions by court officials in the courts and legal services bill.

Justice says that, as the bill is now worded, most such actions will still escape the ombudsman's scrutiny, on the basis that they have judicial authority even though they have no judicial content.

Mr Peter Ashman, legal officer of Justice, said that most decisions taken by court officials were not judicial in nature.

Administrative decisions taken on the authority of a

judge include re-arrangement of the court lists at short notice without informing one or other party, and refusal to issue summonses because of overwork in the court office.

Mr Ashman said: "There is no reason why maladministration caused by such administrative acts, which have in reality no 'judicial' features, should not be the proper subject of investigation by the parliamentary commissioner and if loss has been caused, why he should not be able to recommend compensation."

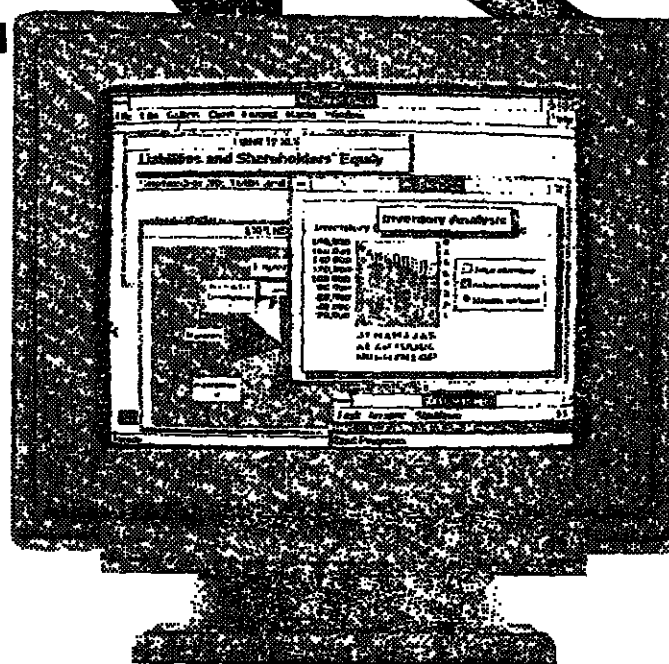
Justice is backing an amendment to be debated by MPs in committee today that will ensure that the only decisions of court staff that escape the ombudsman's scrutiny are those that are "judicial" in nature.

The Lord Chancellor's Department said: "There are a large number of actions by court officials that the ombudsman will be able to look at but the Lord Chancellor is very keen to make sure the judiciary is totally excluded from investigations by the ombudsman."

As far as other errors were concerned, the public had a right of redress by complaining direct to the Lord Chancellor, the spokesman added.

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Ofgas to review domestic pricing

By DAVID YOUNG

THE formula that sets the price of gas for the country's 17 million domestic customers is to be reviewed by the watchdog body Ofgas, only a year after a Monopolies and Mergers Commission investigation resulted in changes in how the price for large industrial users was set.

The review, to be undertaken by James McKinnon, director-general of Ofgas, is expected to lead to improvements in service but not to lower prices.

British Gas is allowed to pass on to customers increases in the price it pays North Sea suppliers. Increases in other costs, however, such as staff wages, can only be reflected in price rises of 2 per cent less than the rate of inflation. The formula has meant that tariff price rises have been less than the inflation rate for the past four years and prices in real terms have fallen. Prices for most large industrial users, who take more than 25,000 therms a year on contract terms, have also fallen.

British Gas said yesterday that it would co-operate fully with the review. Under government privatisation rules British Gas can apply to have the price-fixing formula removed from April 1992.

Mr McKinnon said yesterday: "People using up to 25,000 therms a year must be assured that the formula governing the price they pay gives them a fair deal, so it is essential that the review leaves no stone unturned. It is, after all, the most important single event affecting British Gas and its tariff customers since privatisation."

"The outcome of the review will be of central importance to British Gas's business during the 1990s as tariff customers form the major part of its gas supply business, which in turn provides the bulk of its profits. It is essential that Ofgas achieves its twin objectives of ensuring tariff customers get the best possible value for money and allowing British Gas to run its business as efficiently as possible."

British Gas, whose turnover from domestic customers of £5 billion a year compares with £1.5 billion in industrial sales, has carried out a review of customer attitudes and has introduced a code of conduct for staff that offers compensation for customers who are inconvenienced and suffer loss of earnings because of bad service.

Leading article, page 17

Divorce law to enforce safeguards for children

By RUTH GLEDHILL

PARENTS should be forced by law to make plans for the future of their children before they are allowed to end their marriage by divorce, John Patten, a Home Office minister, said yesterday.

Mr Patten said a change in the law to ensure that the welfare of children was put first was one of the proposals being considered by the Law Commission, which is working on its final report for an overhaul of divorce laws in England and Wales. The five commissioners, drawing up proposals that must steer a course between those who say they are making it too easy to divorce and those who say it is being made too difficult, are considering the introduction of a statutory period during which children are involved in the process.

The report, scheduled to have been published around now but not expected until the end of the year, could force parents and lawyers to get together and work out a plan that would safeguard the children's future before a final decree was granted. Mr Patten said: "We are waiting for a report from the Law Commission. The Lord Chancellor is contemplating very deeply what should be done next."

Mr Patten, who was speaking at a London conference organized by One Plus One, a marriage and partnership research charity, said his personal view was that, where children were involved in a marriage about to break down, and where the reconciliation and consultation process had not worked, a "period of reflection" should be built into the divorce process.

"That period can be used before the divorce, to work out the best possible help and best possible arrangements for the children. I believe any further reform of divorce law should start off with the welfare of the children first, where there are children of the marriage. I think that should underpin much of our contemplation on whatever the Law Commission comes up with. I think it is going to be very important indeed to put the children first."

Mr Patten said an announcement about the new Divorce Bill would be made after the Law Commission had published its report. New

guidelines on domestic violence would also be issued to chief police officers.

He told the conference that he had seen an "at risk" register of families, where domestic violence was a problem, put on to a computer in Leeds, West Yorkshire. "Every time there is a report of a possible domestic violence incident, someone hearing shouting and screaming, it's put into the computer with the name and address. Up on the screen comes the history of whether there's been any previous allegations of domestic violence in the family."

If there have been any such allegations, the police are then in a position to take the appropriate steps in dealing with the incident. "I predict that the 1990s will see an enormous growth in the reporting and recording of domestic violence in this country. I do not believe there is any more than there was 10 years ago. It is just that people are coming forward and reporting it."

Dr Jack Dominian, director of One Plus One, said the country would have spent another £27 million on divorce and its consequences by the end of the week. This would only be the direct cost incurred in the legal process, and in benefits to divorcees, and their children.

Divorce costs the country £1.4 billion a year, Dr Dominian said. "One major indirect cost is that to the health service, conservatively estimated at £100 million per year in consultation time, drug prescription and treatment for a range of illnesses to which those who have experienced divorce are more likely to succumb."

"Most of all, there is a hidden human cost. When couples split up there is a deep sense of loss, and people can become depressed, turn to alcohol, attempt, or even commit, suicide."

A Gallup survey published yesterday showed that only a fraction of couples had any confidence in the government's family policies. Mr Patten said the country had passed through a period where partners and the institution of marriage had been at "full stretch", but that the family unit was still the "basic building block" of the community.



Roger Mas, left, and Juan Castells, right, of the abbey choir of Montserrat, Barcelona, with Simon Bolton, of the choir of Westminster Cathedral, where the visiting Spaniards sang at a Mass celebrated by Cardinal Hume yesterday

ET drop-out rate 'unacceptable'

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

DROP-OUT rates on the government's £1.2 billion employment training scheme for the long-term jobless are "unacceptably high", an all-party committee of MPs said yesterday. They called for a significant increase in the average funding level of £5,000 a person for the 215,000 training places planned for this year.

The employment select committee found that nearly half the long-term jobless referred for ET by the employment service did not attend meetings with training agents, who are responsible for preparing a personal action plan. In addition, 70 per cent of those who agree on an

action plan do not complete it. The committee is doubly alarmed by the most recent figures because they suggest that ET has not lived up to expectations. "As the high drop-out rate was mentioned in *Training for Employment* (the government white paper of February 1988) as a criticism of the new job training scheme, it is all the more disappointing that it is still so high in the ET programme."

The MPs say that the "very high drop-out rates" represent a waste of public money and a failure of the programme to give trainees the skills they need to find jobs and careers.

Shortages of training places, hasty assessment of personal

training needs and the resultant provision of largely worthless courses, the complicated procedures involved, and the reluctance of people called for "restart" interviews to take matters further and educational weaknesses are mentioned as possible explanations. Some trainees, perhaps 40 per cent, do not finish their courses because they find a job. The government expects the proportion of those completing their action plan to rise from 25 per cent in 1989/90, to 55 per cent in 1991/92.

The report concludes: "ET has an unacceptably high drop-out rate. We would like to see the government put

more emphasis on higher quality training in view of the fact that unemployment has fallen."

Tony Blair, Labour's chief employment spokesman, said the report confirmed the Opposition's view that ET was underperforming woefully. "The high drop-out rates indicate the poor reputation which ET has and the low-quality training too often on offer. It is yet further evidence of Britain's deepening skills crisis."

Employment Training, Employment Committee Third Report Session 1989-90 (House of Commons Paper 427, Stationery Office, £7.85)

Maguire trial doubt raised by swab tests

EVIDENCE casting doubt on the scientific case against the Maguire Seven at their trial 14 years ago caused the prosecution team "considerable concern", the inquiry into the convictions heard today. Mr Michael Hill, QC, who was first junior for the Crown at the trial, told the inquiry, however, that the prosecution became convinced the evidence was a "red herring".

The inquiry, which has entered its fourth week, is examining the convictions of Annie Maguire, now 54; her sons Patrick, 29, and Vincent, 31; her brother, Sean Synneth, 52; her husband, Patrick, 57; his brother-in-law, Giuseppe Conlon, who died in prison in 1980; and family friend Patrick O'Neill, 49. They were sentenced to between five and 14 years in 1976 after being found guilty of handling explosives.

They were arrested at the Maguire family home in Kilburn, northwest London, at the height of an IRA terror campaign that included the pub bombings in Guildford and Woolwich. At the time it was suggested the Maguire home was an IRA bomb factory linked to those attacks. At the trial the jury heard evidence that, after their arrests, swabs taken from the hands and gloves of the seven were tested and proved positive for nitroglycerine.

Yesterday Mr Hill was asked about the emergence during the trial of evidence that a substance PETN, which can be innocuous, could also produce positive results with the tests used by the prosecution scientists. Mr Hill re-

plied: "It caused us great concern. We all did have in our minds the question of credibility."

He decided, however, the PETN evidence was a red herring. He said the test used to find nitroglycerine in the swabs would have required unrealistic concentrations of PETN to produce the same results. The test technique itself, known as thin layer chromatography (TLC), used on the swabs by the scientists at the Royal Armaments Research and Development Establishment (RARDE) at Woolwich, has been called into doubt during the inquiry.

Mr Hill explained that before the 1976 trial started, he and the other prosecution lawyers looked into the tests. "First of all, we wanted to be satisfied that it was a credible and a respectable method. Then we wanted to know how it was actually done and the margins of error in identifying nitroglycerine." He said the prosecution also arranged for an independent expert to vouch for the TLC test if necessary during the trial. This stage of the inquiry is due to finish on Friday.

Two of the Guildford Four today published separate stories of their "stolen years" in jail, and pledged to keep up pressure on the Government to release the Birmingham Six. Gerry Conlon and Paul Hill were freed last year by the Court of Appeal after it was found police witnesses at their 1975 trial for the Guildford and Woolwich pub bombings had lied about their interrogations and confessions.

Mr Conlon, aged 36, who tells his story in *Proved Innocent*, said: "I would like to live my own life and get a sense of direction. I want to be known for more than being one of the Guildford Four and having people feel sorry for me. But I am committed to helping the Birmingham Six and others wrongly imprisoned. I don't think I could live with myself if I turned on my heel and walked away."

Mr Hill, aged 35, said: "I crave anonymity but I couldn't just abandon the Six." He is still waiting for a final appeal against his conviction for the murder of Brian Shaw, a former soldier, in Belfast in 1974 to which he also "confessed" while held at Guildford police station.

Proved Innocent, by Gerry Conlon (Hamish: Hamish; £12.99)

Stolen Years - Before and after Guildford, by Paul Hill with Ronan Bennett (Doubleday; £12.99)

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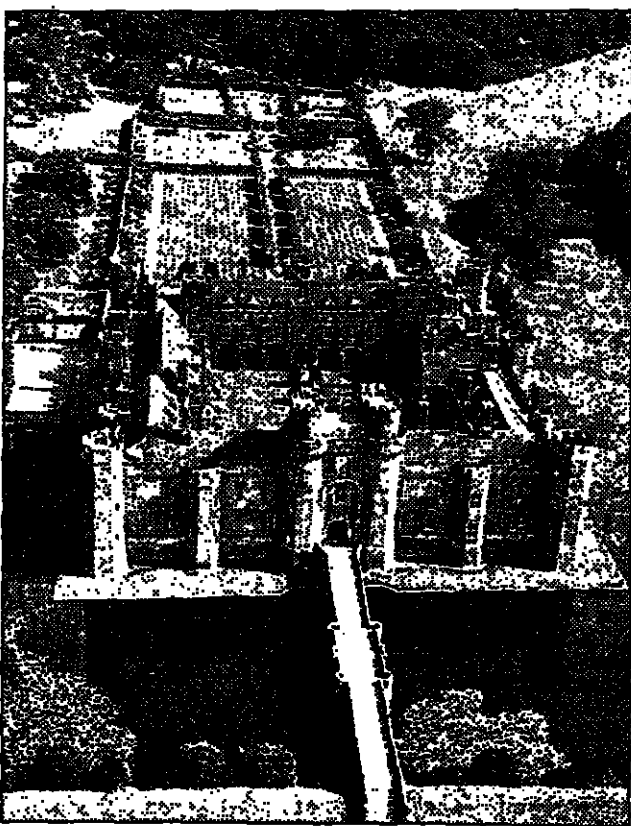
By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN
PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

HERSTMONCEUX Castle, East Sussex, the former home of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, which was sold in 1988 for £8.1 million, is for sale again for between £17 million and £20 million.

The previous sale was criticised earlier this year by the National Audit Office, which said that taxpayers might have been denied £6 million because the Science and Engineering Research Council, which sold the castle after the observatory moved to Cambridge, failed to investigate fully an offer of £14 million. That bid had been put forward by a consortium led by Patrick Moore, the astronomer.

The Herstonmouceux Castle estate, with its spectacular 15th century castle set in 531 acres, was bought by James Developments, which intended to create a business and leisure development including a golf course. The company, a comparatively small organisation, now believes that it needs to sell to a larger concern or attract a joint venture partner to carry out the scheme.

The present proposals for the estate are for a 150 bedroom, five-star hotel, a 27-hole golf course and clubhouse, 60 lodges, conference and health centres, and a "scientific explanatory" in the equatorial buildings incorporating the historic telescopes of the observatory.



Herstonmouceux Castle: price has doubled since 1988

Joint agents Savills and Rothley's International Realty say that the present proposals have taken two years to develop, and the hotel development would involve a 120-bedroom annexe. Alternatively, they suggest the castle is suitable for private use "and would make a spectacular private residence".

Ian Tegg, of James Devel-

opments, said last night: "We have always been committed to the long-term future of the castle and have no doubt that, although our proposed scheme is far larger than our original concept, it is the right one to provide a guarantee for the future, and will, in time, become the most prestigious resort development in the United Kingdom."

Court rules in favour of M1 link

A RENEWED attempt to stop a £37.5 million M1 link road being built through the Colne Valley in Hertfordshire failed in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Three judges refused to overturn a High Court decision rejecting a plea by Mr John McNulty, acting for the Colne Valley co-ordinating group. Mr McNulty, of Oxhey, who represented himself, is now considering whether to apply to the House of Lords for leave to appeal against yesterday's decision.

Lord Donaldson, the Master of the Rolls, and Lords Justices Taylor and Butler-Sloss dismissed Mr McNulty's argument that Mr Justice Schiemann had wrongly rejected his claim that the road had been approved by the wrong procedure.

They ordered him to pay the legal costs incurred by Hertfordshire county council, which supports the scheme, and the transport secretary, who had defended his inspector's decision after public inquiry to allow construction of a two-mile dual carriageway connecting Watford to the motorway near Bushey.

Mr McNulty, a computer consultant, said afterwards that he believed an important principle of national importance had been raised and he was willing to sell his house to pay the costs of the hearings and any further appeal.

Green belt loophole condemned

By JOHN YOUNG

CROCKFORD'S Nursery is, in estate agent's terminology, "an imposing residence in substantial grounds", near the village of Waltham St Lawrence, in Berkshire. According to the Council for the Protection of Rural England, however, it should not have been built.

The nursery stands within the green belt, was constructed without planning permission and was allowed to remain in situ only because the appeal inspector concluded that it was preferable to derelict buildings and decaying greenhouses. In the 1960s at least six applications were made for residential development on the 1.5-acre site, which had been a commercial nursery. In 1974 it was acquired by a company that said it intended to continue with agricultural

use and to renovate the greenhouses and sheds. The land, however, became an eyesore, the owners began converting the office and store for residential use, and their appeal against the refusal of a change of use was allowed.

Crockford's Nursery is one of a dozen cases cited by the council as evidence that landowners are abusing the planning system by exploiting the loophole that exempts agricultural buildings from restrictions that apply to other developments. In a report published today the council claims that strict planning policies, intended to control development in the countryside, can be bypassed with applications for "bogus" farm dwellings. The result is, frequently, the building of substantial houses with little evidence of a serious attempt to engage

in agriculture, occupied by people with little or no connection with farming.

Mr Tony Burton, co-author of the report, said yesterday: "Flagrant abuses of this kind are not only damaging to the credibility of the planning system. They undermine the legitimate claims of farmers and farmworkers who really need housing to carry out their businesses."

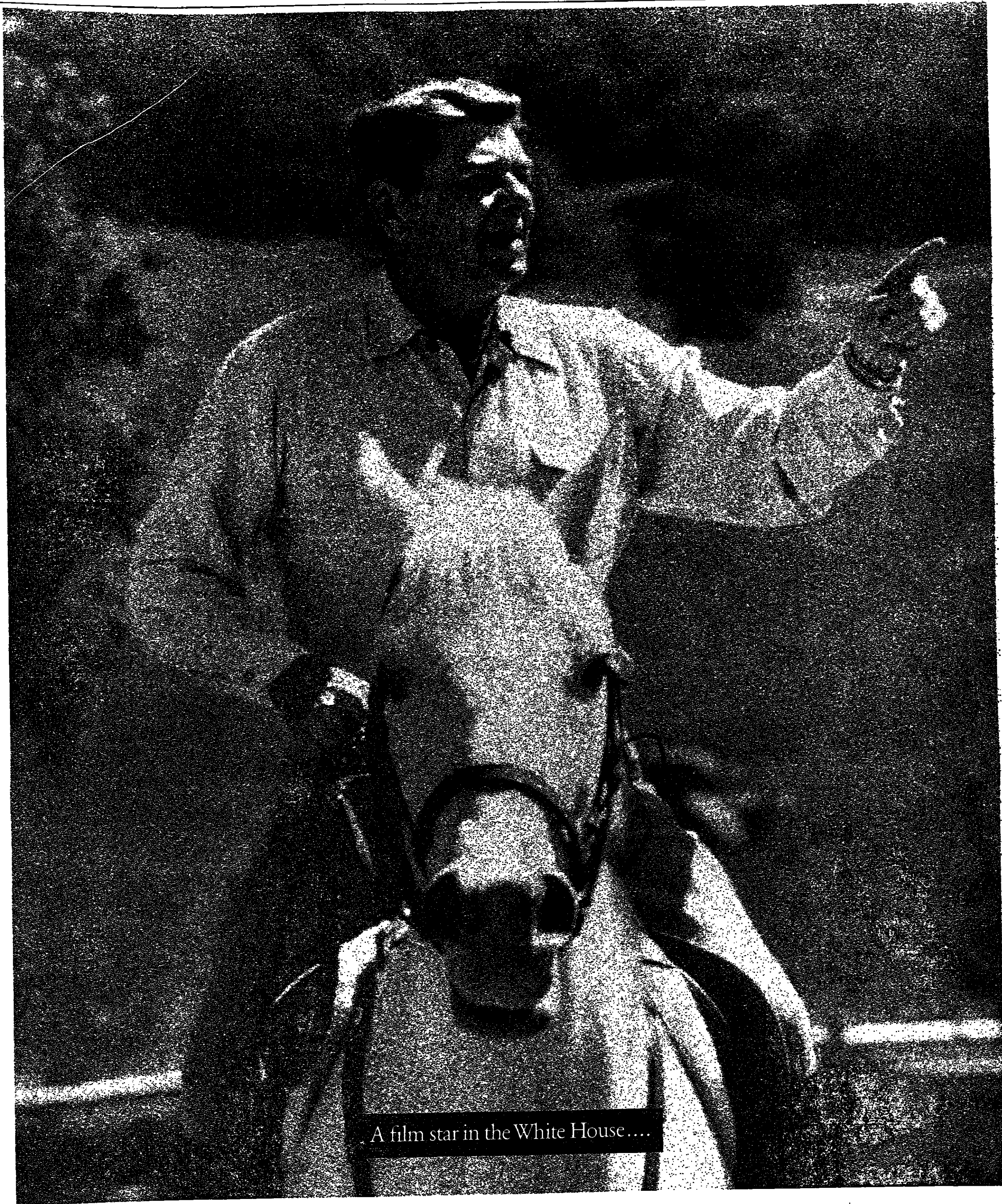
The report concludes that exemption for farm buildings is justified provided that it satisfies the objectives of ensuring that the farms are viable, that dwellings are occupied by farm workers, and that environmental damage is minimised.

A Place in the Country: Planning control over agricultural workers' dwellings (CPRE, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 0PP; £7)

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A film star in the White House ...

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Lord King: "Shackles imposed by government"

British Airways anger over 'sellout to Americans'

By HARVEY ELLIOTT
AIR CORRESPONDENT

RELATIONS between British Airways and the Department of Transport have sunk to a new low amid accusations from the airline that Cecil Parkinson, the transport secretary, is planning to "sell out" British aviation to the Americans.

Lord King of Wartnaby, the airline's chairman, is angered over the agreement now being completed within the department which, he claims, would enable giant US carriers to swamp British Airways and other smaller British airlines.

He is so angry at the deal, which

comes on top of a Monopolies and Mergers Commission enquiry into BA's plans to take a 20 per cent stake in Sabena World Airlines, that he has hinted future contributions to Conservative party funds could be in jeopardy.

Negotiations over a new bilateral air services agreement between Britain and the United States have been going on for more than a year with both sides taking entrenched positions. Mr Parkinson said on his return from Washington at the end of last year: "If world war three breaks out it will be triggered by civil servants negotiating over air traffic rights." Now Mr Parkinson appears to be preparing

to announce an agreement giving US carriers much greater access to British airports, and onward rights to fly to Europe.

Lord King has made clear his strong disapproval of the plans. "We struggle not only against our competitors but the shackles imposed by our own government," he said in London last week. It is clear the impending announcement of the deal struck by Mr Parkinson and his opposite number in America, Sam Skinner, is behind Lord King's strong words.

Under the deal the US airlines American, Northwest and Delta would obtain rights to fly to Manchester from Chicago, Boston

and Atlanta, respectively, and have the opportunity to vary those routes. They would also be given permission to fly on to Frankfurt and Paris. Although the French are unlikely to agree, the Germans may let them because such services would not compete directly with Lufthansa.

In return, Virgin Atlantic will be able to fly from Gatwick to Boston, and BA and other British airlines will, technically, be given the rights to fly to major American cities from any regional airport in Britain. That proposal is "useless" according to British Airways because, it says, there is insufficient demand to justify start-

ing services from such cities as Birmingham or Newcastle.

Such a move would alarm the EC, which is trying to develop a European strategy to combat the growth of US mega-carriers likely to develop even more after 1992. Profit estimates calculate American-based airlines will get at least £34 million a year in revenue from such an agreement while British Airlines at best would be limited to £10 million a year.

Negotiations over the agreement are still proceeding at official level, the Department of Transport said yesterday. It added that a settlement was not imminent although the Government would welcome a

solution. Ministers were not expecting to complete the deal this month. The department said it was unaware of any threats made to Conservative funds.

British Airways engineers at Heathrow called off their 11-day-old strike over the introduction of 12-hour shifts yesterday, with one of their leaders saying they had achieved "total victory".

The decision comes after talks with management that led to a formula incorporating the shifts, but only on a voluntary basis. Mr Roger Butler, the AEU's district officer, said: "We have got everything we wanted. Nobody will be forced to work a 12-hour shift."

The Guinness trial

Saunders accuses leading witness of lying in court

By PAUL WILKINSON

ERNEST Saunders, the former chairman and chief executive of Guinness, yesterday accused the prosecution's leading witness of lying.

Mr Saunders described as "untrue" claims by Mr Olivier Roux, the company's former finance director, that he had persuaded Mr Gerald Ronson, head of Heron International, one of Britain's biggest private companies, to support Guinness shares to the order of £25 million.

On the fifth day of giving evidence in his defence at Southwark Crown Court, south London, Mr Saunders was asked by Mr Richard Ferguson, QC, his counsel: "Mr Roux said that you told him Ronson or his company were supporting Guinness by buying shares. Did you have any knowledge of that?"

Mr Saunders: "No, it's a lie." Mr Ferguson: "Mr Roux said you approached Ronson and he had agreed to support up to £25 million on the basis that Guinness would pay a success fee of £5 million and would make good any losses and cover their financial costs. Did you make any deal with Mr Ronson?"

Mr Saunders: "No." Mr Ferguson: "Did you say anything to that effect to Mr Roux?"

Mr Saunders: "No." Mr Saunders, Mr Ronson and two other City figures, Mr Anthony Parnes, a stockbroker, and Sir Jack Lyons, a millionaire financier, face a total of 24 counts alleging

theft, false accounting and breaches of the Companies Act during Guinness's £2.7 billion takeover of the Distillers group in 1986. They deny claims that they were involved in an illegal share support operation to boost the Guinness share price.

Mr Ferguson asked Mr Saunders about an invoice from a Heron subsidiary for "property consultancy" that the prosecution has claimed was a cover for the success fee. Mr Saunders admitted he had seen the invoice and had initialled it for Mr Roux's attention. He had had a discussion with Mr Ronson about property and assumed that the invoice was in connection with it.

"The amount of time I would have had that invoice in my sight would have been a third of second before I passed it on," Mr Saunders said. All matters of a financial nature were dealt with by Mr Roux's department.

Mr Ferguson asked if Mr Roux had spoken to him about the invoice subsequently. Mr Saunders: "No." Mr Ferguson: "Did he ever invite your approval to process the invoice?"

Mr Saunders: "No. Is this a scenario of someone with a silver tray coming along to my office saying: 'Is this OK, Ernest?' No, he did not."

The court has been told how Mr Roux, who was involved in Guinness's side in the takeover, was granted immunity from prosecution in return for assisting the police.

Mr Ferguson also asked about a second invoice from Pima Corporation, a Heron subsidiary in the United States. Mr Saunders said he had not seen the invoice until inspectors from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) spoke to him about it.

Mr Ferguson: "Mr Roux says he spoke to you about it." Mr Saunders: "No."

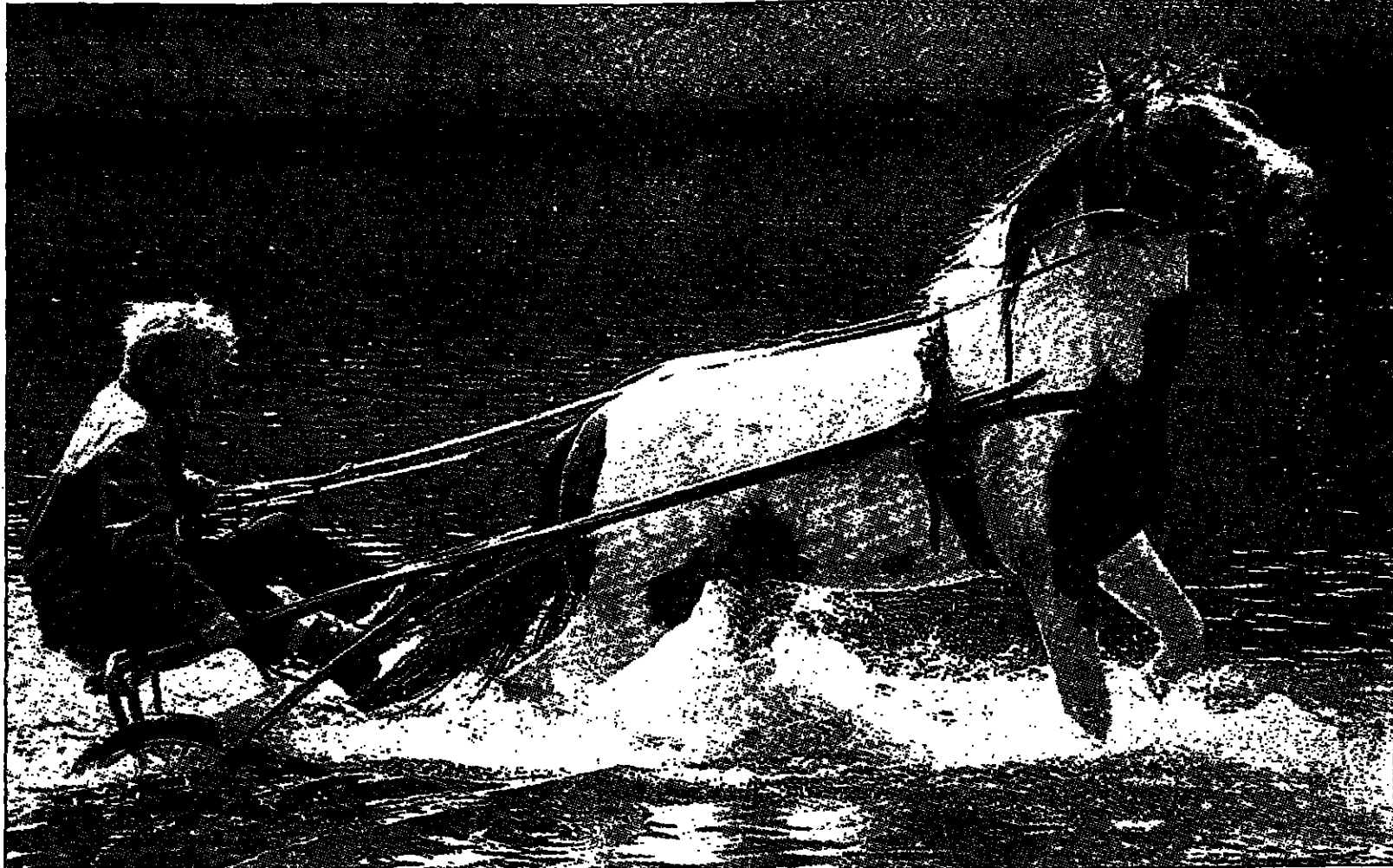
Mr Ferguson: "Did you indicate to him that you understood what Guinness were paying for and that you were happy about it?"

Mr Saunders: "No. He's wrong."

Earlier Mr Saunders had denied suggestions that he had appointed the solicitor Sir David Napley to deal with the DTI enquiry in the hope that he could restrict its investigations. Mr Ferguson asked: "Did you want Sir David because you thought he might be more amenable to limiting the enquiry?"

Mr Saunders: "I can assure you that it is not possible to restrict Sir David. He would not stand for it. I did not make any attempt to block him. Sir David would have gone straight to the board... the point is that I wanted to get to the bottom of the enquiry and find out what it was all about."

He said he had discussed the enquiry with senior City and political figures to find out what was behind it. One of them, Lord Lever of Manchester, a former Labour Treasury minister, had said there was strong political interest.



A traveller allowing his horse to cool off in the Eden during traditional harness racing at the annual gypsy horse fair at Appleby, in Cumbria, yesterday. The two-day event, which ends today after 14 races, attracted competitors from England, Scotland and Northern Ireland

Moderate union opposes pit cuts

By DAVID YOUNG

THE Union of Democratic Mineworkers (UDM), which broke away from the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) after the year-long strike over pit closures, yesterday said the union would use its new industrial strength to oppose any large scale loss of jobs.

British Coal has said a programme of 7,000 mining job losses announced earlier in the year might be accelerated because of changing conditions at the pits. Roy

Lynd, president of the UDM, told its annual conference in Weymouth, Dorset, yesterday that the union would not accept job losses and pit closures without a fight.

Mr Lynd said that, just because the UDM was moderate, it was not necessarily "docile", and said anyone who thought the union did not know how to fight should "beware the sleeping moderate".

He added that, although there was a need to keep as many jobs as possible, it was not right to do so at any cost. Alternative employment in areas hit by pit closures had to be considered. Help was also needed from the government and British Coal.

Mr Lynd also appealed to the government to fit sulphur filters to all power stations so they could use coal mined in Britain. He opposed the policy of importing low-sulphur coal from abroad be-

cause of pressure from the green lobby.

Mr Lynd said there were limited amounts on the world market and he predicted a dramatic rise in its cost.

Mr Lynd said the effect of coal-burning on the environment had been over emphasized, but that pressure meant the mining industry was set up to be "raped and pillaged" by electricity generators.

Some of Mr Lynd's more colourful remarks were reserved for his former adversary, Arthur Scargill, the president of the National Union of Mineworkers. Mr Lynd claimed the UDM now represented 25 per cent of the mineworking industry. The UDM had secured hundreds of jobs by agreeing to flexible working, but needed reassurances from British Coal that they would be given a fair share of profits, with pay increases matching profits.

Mr Lynd said that rivals had originally claimed the UDM would not last for 12 weeks. Now, however, there were calls within Mr Scargill's union for the UDM to be involved in talks. "To me, that is a sign that we are winning. We are here, we are better, we are more efficient and we are going to be here for a long, long time."

"Our union is capable of negotiating and delivering improvements in pay and conditions, and we are also capable of adapting."

The UDM added fuel to its dispute with the NUM by accusing its rival's members of accepting pay rises negotiated by the breakaway union. Mr Lynd said the NUM had not negotiated a pay rise for its members since the formation of the UDM after the national strike. Instead, NUM members had accepted increases won by the UDM.

Speeding drivers 'suicidal'

Seventy-seven motorists described by police as "suicidal maniacs" were fined for exceeding the 70mph speed limit after a five-hour purge by Nottinghamshire police on the M1.

"One person was driving at 100mph in heavy rain and 81 others were exceeding 70mph."

The motorists were given speeding tickets and fines of £36 and three penalty points. The worst offenders will be reported for prosecution, which could lead to a ban.

Inspector Brian Fellows said: "People who drive at over 100mph in heavy rain with poor visibility are just asking for trouble. It's nothing short of suicidal. They are behaving like maniacs."

Sentences cut

Two Belgian men, Danielle Peumans, aged 43, and Eddy Doucet, aged 31, who kidnapped a Kuwaiti businessman in an attempt to recover \$2 million they believed he owed a former partner, had their six-year jail sentences cut to four years by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Rapist jailed

Gary Durrant, aged 24, a shop manager, of Dagenham, Essex, was jailed for life by the Central Criminal Court yesterday for raping a woman aged 50 in her home in February.

Ludlow meeting

South Shropshire district council has agreed to attend a public meeting with people objecting to a proposed shopping centre and multi-story car park in Ludlow, which is regarded as one of the least spoiled country towns.

Chain reaction

Ventnor council on the Isle of Wight is to spend £450 on a facility for the mayor's chain of office after being told that it is held together with paper clips and hair pins.

Kiss and tell

Celebrities' first kisses have been recalled in *First Kisses* (Futura, £3.99), published yesterday. The profits will go to the National Aids Trust. Kenny Everett, the comedian, recalls that his first kiss, from his Aunt Nelly, felt like being sucked to death.

Pitfalls of landlord transfer

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN,
PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

COUNCIL tenants who transfer to new landlords under the terms of the 1988 Housing Act may end up paying higher rents and have fewer legal rights than at present, a guide on tenants' choice says.

The guide, published today by the National Consumer Council and the Tenant Participation Advisory Service, says that if tenants go about things the wrong way they may find that they are less secure against eviction. "There will be no turning back. If they don't like their new landlord, they won't be able to return to the council."

The guide, addressed to the four million council households in England, shows how tenants can, if they adopt the right tactics, use the new law to negotiate a better deal from existing council landlords and prospective new landlords, and gain a bigger say in how their homes are run. "In some circumstances, transfer can mean tenants getting a more responsive landlord," it says.

Lady Wilson, the council's chairman, said that if a council refused its tenants' requests to improve its service, then the tenants could turn round and say they would find a new landlord who would give a better service. The 1988 Housing Act sets out rules under which housing associations, private landlords or tenant cooperatives approved by the Housing Corporation, can buy out council estates after tenants have been balloted.

The Tenant's Guide to Tenants' Choice (The Tenant Participation Advisory Service, 48 The Crescent, Salford M5 4NY; £5.50)

Lothian considers health service cuts

By KERRY GILL

JOHN Baynham, who was appointed chairman of Lothian Health Board last month after the announcement of a £12 million rescue package by the government, has said the board's financial problems should be close to being solved by the end of this year.

He was speaking after a meeting on cost-cutting. "Our guarantee is that we will get back on the rails towards the end of the calendar year. What we have not guaranteed is that the books will necessarily balance in the first year, but I have no doubt that we will be under control sooner than a lot of people expect," Dr Baynham said.

Malcolm Rifkind, the Scottish secretary, said last month that he would not impose any financial penalty on the board for its estimated overspending of £12 million last year. This meant that the government had, effectively, written off money lent to Lothian to meet commitments in 1989-1990.

The board, however, decided against forming a joint lobby with MPs to discuss cutbacks and possible job losses with the Scottish Office.

Nigel Griffiths, Labour MP for Edinburgh South, put the idea of a lobby to Dr Baynham at a meeting in Edinburgh. Afterwards, Mr Griffiths said: "It confirms our worst fears that the secretary of state has appointed a hatchet man as chairman of Lothian Health Board."

He added that he was convinced that Michael Forsyth, minister with responsibility for health at the Scottish Office, had put pressure on the board, arguing that Mr Forsyth wanted to see more privatisation, lower staffing levels and fewer resources being made available to the board. Labour MPs have always claimed that the financial problems were caused by government underfunding.

A final decision on cutbacks will be made towards the end of next month. Measures under consideration include the closure of two small hospitals, some accident and emergency facilities, paediatric in-patient services, and obstetrics and gynaecology at Western General Hospital, Edinburgh.

Kasparov quits in rule dispute

GARY Kasparov, the Soviet world chess champion, has resigned as president of the Grandmasters' Association in a dispute with the International Chess Federation (Fide), officials said yesterday.

They said Kasparov, re-elected president by the association's general assembly on Sunday, resigned minutes later to protest at the outgoing board's agreement to collaborate with Fide on chess rules. "I don't understand why they

vote for an agreement which I totally oppose and then elect me by 115 votes out of 125," Kasparov said.

He said he would reconsider his resignation after his world championship match against Anatoly Karpov, of the Soviet Union, in October. He has been at odds with Fide since the federation's president, Florencio Campomanes, suspended his world championship match against Karpov in 1985. He has proposed a

break with Fide. The champion also protested at the association's failure to elect an American grandmaster to its board.

The new board, elected during a grandmasters' tournament in the southern Spanish town of Murcia, includes the British grandmaster Nigel Short. The association represents about 250 grandmasters and works with Fide to organise the world championship.

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NEVER SEE THE DAY,
WAIT UNTIL YOU SEE THE
LATEST VAUXHALL.

EC 'will not accept new members before 1993'

WITH the changes taking place in Eastern Europe, the European Community would take on an even more important role, Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, said yesterday when he opened a Commons debate on the EC.

He made clear, however, that it would be at least 1993 before new applications for membership would be entertained.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, the shadow foreign secretary, accused the government of having no clear idea about what it wanted to do in the community.

Mr Hurd said that the diplomatic merry-go-round was gathering speed. "We are trying to manage the enormous and welcome changes going on in the world. The old mould has broken, the new one has not yet set."

The European Community and Nato would continue to be the main pillars of our foreign policy. Nato would increasingly be about peace building, not just peace keeping. Its essential security role would remain at its core.

"But Nato will be one of the means of reaching out to the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe as they become democracies and as they adapt their military structures."

"Nato, with a united Germany in it, will remain the guarantee of Europe's safety and one of the main means of binding the United States and Canada into Europe, which is in our interests as well as theirs."

The European Community would grow even more important. The new democracies of Eastern Europe were enormously attracted by the economic and political support that the community had to offer.

Mr Edward Leigh (Gainsborough and Horncastle, C) intervened to say that the community should not set such high standards for entry that the new democracies were discouraged from applying.

Mr Hurd said that membership required applicants to be fully fledged democracies in political and economic terms. A high level of state subsidy and aid would not qualify a nation for entry, therefore it was likely to be some years before the new democracies in central and Eastern Europe would be eligible.

He added that the community was agreed that until 1993 no more applications for membership would be considered, including those from Austria and Turkey.

The government was already devising new forms of association agreements with the countries of Eastern Europe and they would increase in content as political and economic reform gathered strength.

"I do not see that the Europe

NEW EUROPE

of twelve could shut the door of membership for any length of time against fully qualified European democracies, who were anxious to join, whether they are now in Efta (the European Free Trade Association) or whether they are in central Europe. Half Europe is not the same as Europe and we should never claim otherwise."

At Dublin in April, Margaret Thatcher had put her finger on something which was increasingly accepted, that there was no credible set of ideas or constitutional rules which could be drawn up and called political union. "We are going to keep our separate governments, our legal systems, our constitutions, our traditions. At the same time, we will hold more and more practical policies in common. That is not eroding sovereignty. That is using it."

He wanted democratic accountability within the community to be improved and political co-operation strengthened.

Mr Kaufman said that, just as the government had no grand design in terms of Britain's relationship with its Nato allies, nor in trying to see a picture or to give Europe a spectrum from Ireland to Bucharest, it also had no clear idea about what it wanted to do in the community.

It would be useful if the community were to try to work out a much more coherent and structured policy towards eastern European countries and the diversity of their problems.

Unless there was a structured policy, there was a danger that enthusiasm for assisting development in eastern Europe might take away attention from other developing countries in the Third World where aid was even more important.

If the EC were to accept applications for membership from neutral countries, it would rule out a military role for it. He hoped that the government would stand firm, as a Labour government would, against a military role. It was already fulfilled by Nato.

Mr David Howell (Guildford, C), chairman of the foreign affairs select committee, said that German unification would have a considerable impact on the community. It was an illusion to think that it would wait until implications for the community and a wider security system had been debated.

Full economic and monetary union of the two Germanies would put enormous pressures on the community internally and externally. Mr Hurd should not spend too much time worrying about Mr Gorbachev's position and should not take too seriously his attempts to bargain over the 320,000 troops in East Germany.

The government has promised to examine all the arguments carefully before decisions are reached within the European Community about the abolition of duty-free shopping after 1992. Mr Richard Ryder, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said in a Commons written reply that the Scotch whisky industry and others had made representations about the effects of abolishing duty-free shopping in the community. "The government understands the commission's view that it makes no sense to grant a tax concession for crossing a frontier when fiscal frontiers have been abolished. Equally, the government is aware of the economic significance of the United Kingdom duty-free trade."



Sir Geoffrey Howe at the launch of Drinkwise Day 1990 yesterday at the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre in London

Howe launches safe-alcohol campaign

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

NEARLY 35,000 children a week drink more alcohol than the safe limit set for adults, it was disclosed yesterday as celebrities and politicians launched a campaign to encourage sensible drinking.

About 130,000 children under 16 claim to drink alcohol regularly in pubs in defiance of the law. One in eight children aged seven to fifteen claim to be regular drinkers, according to a survey to be published by the Health Education Authority.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the deputy prime minister, speaking at the launch of the £100,000 Drinkwise campaign, said that "alcohol can either be a good friend or a bad enemy."

The campaign organisers said that more than 80 per cent of the population

did not know how to relate their drinking to "sensible" limits, with only a small fraction knowing how many "units" of alcohol are in their drinks.

One unit is the equivalent of a glass of wine, a half pint of ordinary strength beer or lager, one measure of spirits or a small sherry.

Men should not drink more than 21 units a week and women 14, doctors say. A survey shows the young, wealthy and heavier drinkers know more about drinking and its effects than the rest of the population.

The campaign organisers say two-thirds of Britons are aware that drinks are divided into units, but only one in fourteen know the recommended drinking limits.

Sir Geoffrey, who chairs the cabinet

group on alcohol misuse, said: "We recognise that a large majority of the adult population drink alcohol on occasion and enjoy it and that, used sensibly, it can provide a very pleasant part of social life."

"It is also part not only of our own culture but of almost every culture in the world."

"But at the same time we recognise alcohol can be a bad enemy and we are committed to encouraging people to make informed decisions about where, when and how much they drink."

Sir Geoffrey said the campaign, backed by the Health Education Authority, Alcohol Concern and the health department was aimed at the whole population.

"Most people drink sensibly and we

want them to continue to do so. It is just that some people drink more than is sensible and put themselves and other people at serious risk."

Sir Geoffrey outlined the measures being taken by the government to tackle alcohol misuse. They include extra money for the Health Education Authority's alcohol programme; tougher drink driving laws; a stricter code on alcohol advertising; and the inclusion of alcohol education in the national curriculum.

The Health Education Authority survey shows that drinking alcohol with parents is by far the most popular setting in which teenagers consume alcohol. Three-quarters have drunk at least once with their parents, and one in 10 regularly drinks with them.

Labour predicts defence savings

By RICHARD FORD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

SMALLER RAF

The Labour party predicted yesterday large savings in the defence budget as part of a re-examination of British requirements from the RAF in Germany, along with a reduction in other military forces.

Mr Martin O'Neill, the shadow defence secretary, said Britain was in a position to move towards considerable savings in RAF Germany, which comprises 12,000 personnel and their families, 13 aircraft squadrons and two helicopter squadrons. He pointed out that it cost £3 million to train a pilot and that each one required 17 highly paid support staff.

Mr O'Neill said Labour would ensure that British forces remaining in Germany would be less intrusive.

"Reductions in low flying and general air training will not only reduce noise pollution but also free more airspace to help ease congestion in Europe's overcrowded skies", he told a joint Labour party and West German Social Democratic Party commission which was discussing defence, security and foreign affairs in London yesterday. He predicted that the savings

in RAF expenditure would be part of a sharp lowering of British military forces in Germany. Such moves would require talks on British participation in multinational units and a re-examination of Nato.

Mr O'Neill added that the thaw in relations between the East and western Europe meant that the Nato strategies of "flexible response and forward defence" would have to be re-examined. "It is not possible to have a flexible response that is dependent upon nuclear weapons that are politically unacceptable to most Nato governments," he said.

A Labour government would not replace the WE77, the nuclear free-fall bomb which the government wants to replace with a tactical air launched system. Mr O'Neill asked whether the government was seriously planning to use the replacement weapon against the new democratic governments in Eastern Europe and added that the strategy of forward defence was outmoded since the inter-German border would disappear.

Bungling 'threat to link'

BUNGLING and mismanagement by the government and by Cecil Parkinson, the transport secretary, were threatening the high speed rail link between London and the Channel tunnel, a Labour MP said during Commons questions.

Mr Graham Allen (Nottingham North, Lab) sought an assurance that the proposals for the link would be negotiated with British Rail and that Mr Parkinson would join him and Labour MPs in repealing the legislation that prevented the use of public money.

Mr Parkinson said that British Rail would be putting on three million seats a year from the regions in 1993 when the tunnel opened. Some 70 per cent of all the freight going through the tunnel would come from the regions. The government was modernising and improving the railway system which Labour had shamefully ignored.

Sir David Mitchell (North West Hampshire, C) said that it was not the precise time taken for a journey which mattered, but whether it was fast, more comfortable and more convenient than the competition.

Mr Parkinson agreed. Trains would run at 100mph. British freight trains ran more quickly than continental ones, most of which were restricted to 60mph. In reply to a further question,

he said that the House of Commons, with the full support of the Labour party, had made it illegal for the government to subsidise the fast tunnel link on the ground that it would provide unfair competition to ships and airlines.

Mr Robert Dunn (Dartford, C) said that there was great concern in north-west Kent and south London about the rumours that the Channel tunnel rail link might be shelved because the people concerned would continue to face blight. As the project could be financed by private capital, Mr Parkinson should continue to resist those who demanded the use of taxpayers' money for it.

Mr Parkinson said that Mr Dunn had illustrated that this was an issue that needed careful consideration and that was precisely what the government was giving it. When the government reached its decision, the House of Commons would be the first body to know.

Mr John Prescott, chief opposition spokesman on transport, said that if section 42 of the Channel Tunnel Act had applied to any of the existing European high speed links they would never have been built because all of them involved public money or public guarantees. Since the Commons passed this provision, the fear of

unfair competition had receded because of the total cost of the tunnel, fast ferries and airport congestion, and this justified repeal of section 42 to enable the link to be built and Britain's economy to prosper in Europe.

Mr Parkinson said that there had been good, sound reasons for section 42. It was not part of the European Commission's proposals that Europe's railways should be subsidised. The proposals would be debated today. The thrust of the commission's plan was to make Europe's railways competitive and to get rid of subsidies.

Ms Joyce Quin (Gateshead East, Lab) asked for an assurance that people in the north east would have rail services comparable with those in France. She asked Mr Parkinson to get from the chairman of British Rail a comparison between the travelling time from Calais to Lyons with that from Dover to Darlington in five years' time.

Mr Parkinson said: "Outside France, Britain runs more trains in excess of 100mph than any other country in Europe. We have our own way to deal with our problems."

● Kent police have applied for 52 posts for policing the tunnel, in addition to the 70 approved. Mr Peter Lloyd, a Home Office minister, said in a written reply.

Patten wants smoke alarms

The government is intensifying its fire prevention campaign with more publicity about smoke alarms and with educational packages directed at children, Mr John Patten, a Home Office minister, said in a Commons written reply.

He said that the government intended to build on the success of its smoke alarm television campaign, with emphasis on seeking to encourage their installation by older and poorer people.

There is to be an educational and publicity package directed at five to eight-year-olds and a further package for all schoolchildren.

There will also be a national fire safety week in October conducted by the Home Office with the insurance industry.

Concern for theatre group

Concern at the prospects for the Royal Shakespeare Company was voiced as a question time.

Mr Robert Macdonald (Caithness and Sutherland, Lib Dem) asked what steps Mr Richard Luce, the arts minister, was taking to ensure that the company was not "dark" for months this winter to the shame of the government and the embarrassment of the country.

Mr Luce replied that the company had an 11 per cent increase this year in taxpayers' funding.

Trainees from Oxbridge

Thirty six per cent of candidates recommended for fast stream traineeship schemes in the civil service held degrees from Oxford or Cambridge universities last year, Mr Richard Luce, minister for the civil service, said at questions. In 1985, the figure was 42 per cent.

New peer



Lady Hollis of Heigham (above), formerly Mrs Patricia Hollis, Labour leader of Norwich city council, was introduced in the Lords.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: education and science; prime minister. Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Bill, second reading. Lords (2.30): National Health Service and Community Care Bill, report, second day.

Museum changes to be assessed

THE SCIENCES

A SEMINAR next Friday to be attended by scientists from this country and abroad will assess the reorganisation at the Natural History Museum, Mr Richard Luce, the arts minister, told MPs at question time.

He said that he took seriously concerns expressed about the changes at the museum, as did the management, which had arranged the seminar.

Responding to Mr Mark Fisher, opposition spokesman on the arts, who called on him to preserve the international reputation of its "great collection", he said that the scientists would assess the wider implications of decisions there.

Mr Fisher urged him to understand the scale of the crisis in the national museums, particularly the Natural History Museum.

The trustees of one of the world's great scientific collec-

tions were being forced to cut 100 jobs, many of them key scientists, in order to save £2 million a year. They had to do that because of the government's consistent underfunding.

Mr Luce said that over the past 10 years the real resources paid by the taxpayer to the museum, let alone the private sector, which had increased sharply, had risen by 12.8 per cent. This year, he had increased the funding by 16.5 per cent. There was therefore a real increase in resources.

Against that background, the trustees had produced a corporate strategy looking to the next five years and had taken the view that they should focus their resources on environmental and health matters.

Child benefit plan is thrown out

HOUSE OF LORDS

AN OPPOSITION plan to pay for uprated child benefits by national insurance contributions from the better-off was defeated in the Lords by 136 votes to 81.

Lord Carter, a Labour spokesman, said the £7.25 a week child benefit had been frozen since 1987. If it had been uprated, it would now be worth about £9.

The Opposition amendment to the Social Security Bill, moved during the report stage, was not seeking to restore the lost value but to uprate the benefit, affecting 12 million children, from 1991. The second feature was that the cost, about £250 million a year, would be met by increased national insurance contributions from people above the present earnings limit of about £350 a week. Most people with two children would be better off.

Lord Boyd-Capester said one

of the disadvantages of child benefit was that it did go to many people who did not need it. It was naive to think that the government would not regard an increase in national insurance contributions as a tax increase.

Lady Young agreed it was right to say that everyone should not have the child allowance regardless of income, but the government must take into account the changing pattern of the life of women. Many worked. Those who stopped to have children lost income just at the worst time.

There was a need for ministers to look again at a child allowance, a family allowance, an addition to child benefit or a mixture of all three.

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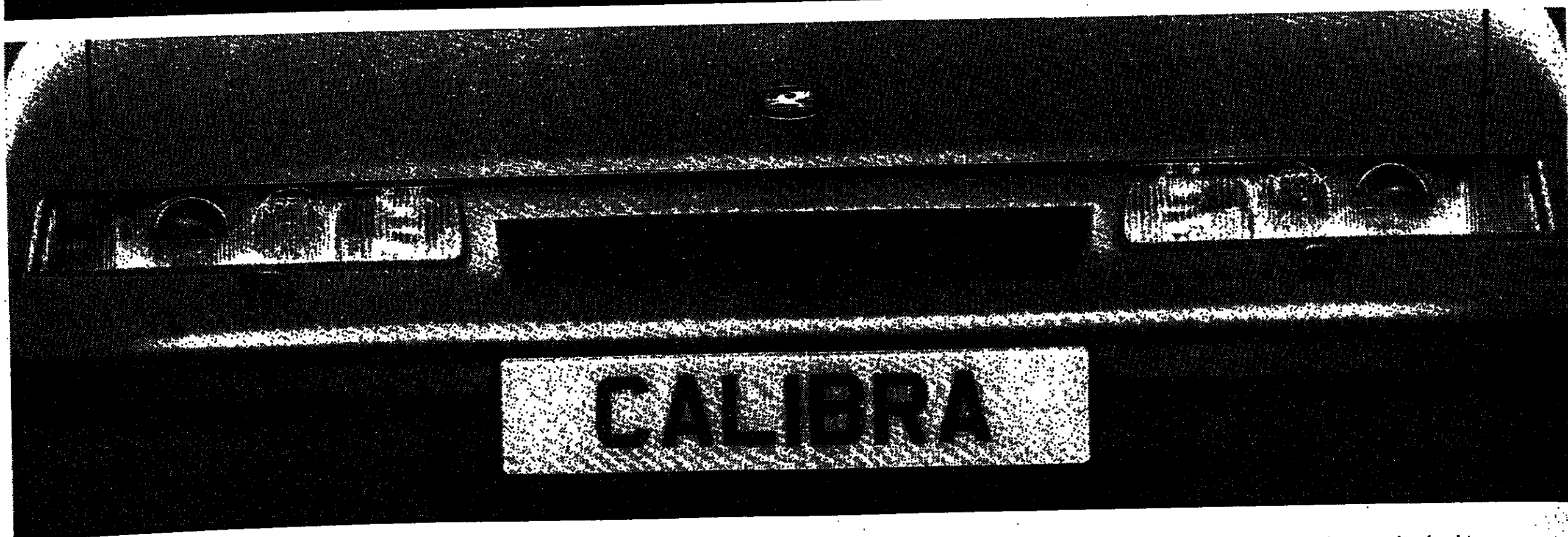
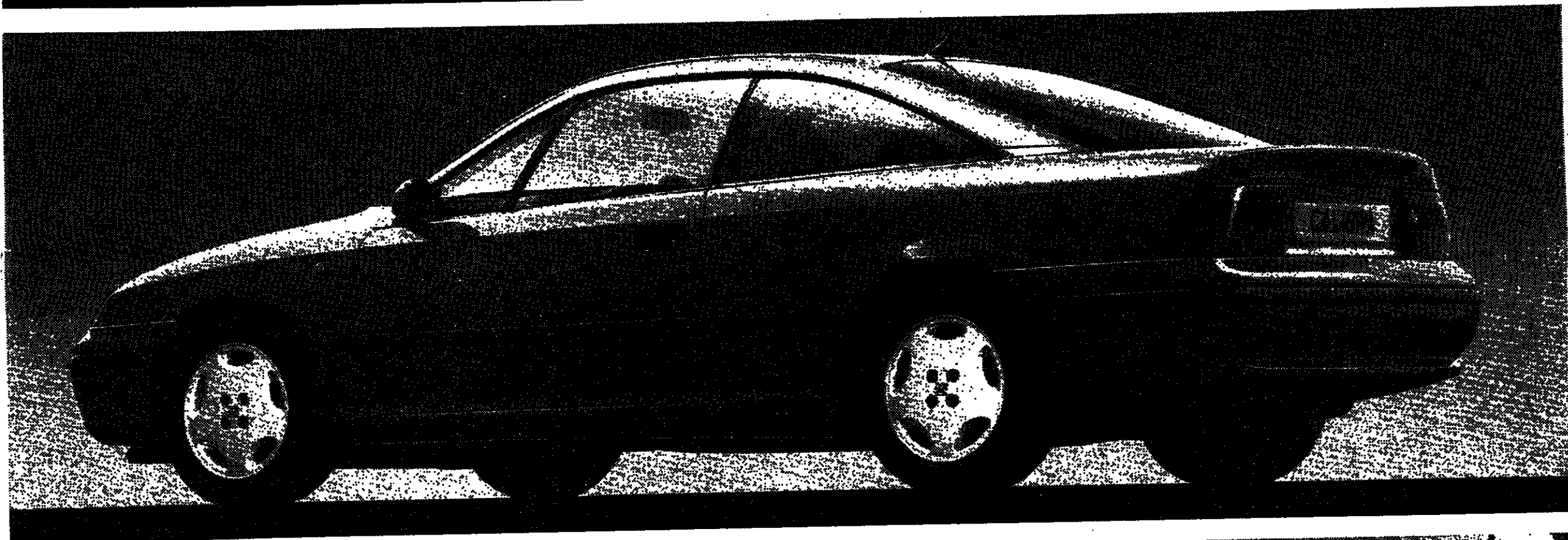
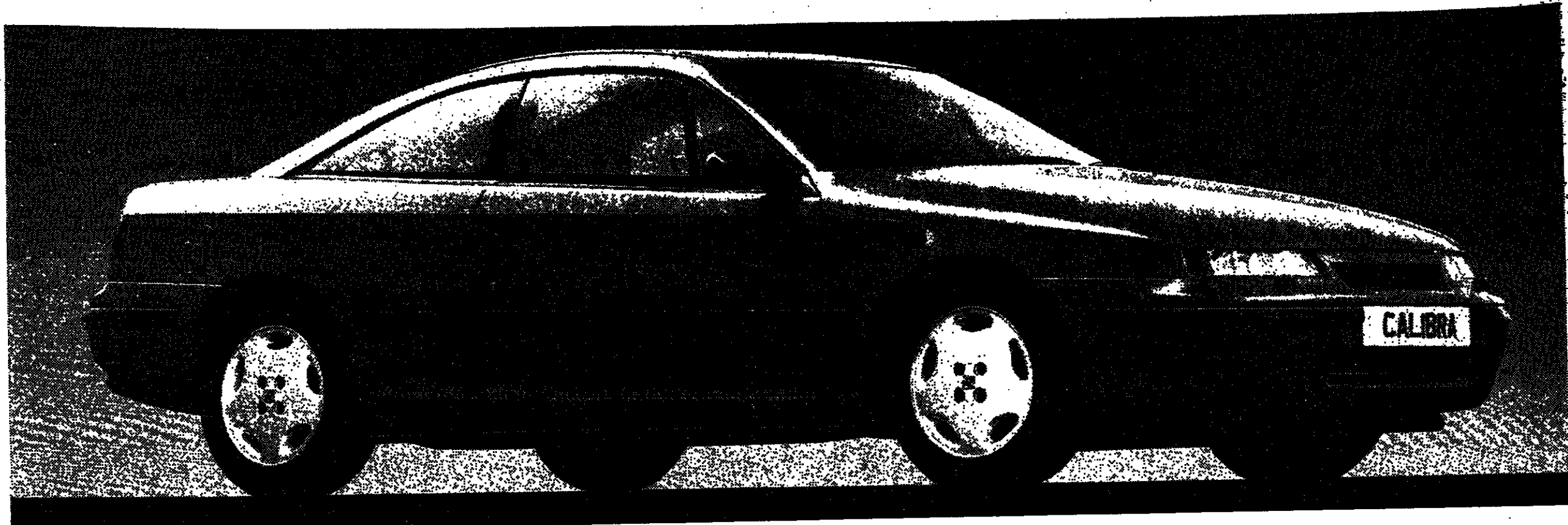
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*Metres to be bored in the service tunnel (one of three tunnels under construction) as at 10.6.90. The system is expected to be operational in 1993.

"VAUXHALL MAKES A STUNNING START TO THE NINETIES."



A nanny became a Princess. A Boomtown Rat became an Honorary Knight. And, to cap it all, Wimbledon won the Cup.

We've just emerged, pinching ourselves, from a decade when we got rather used to the unexpected.

But in the motor industry, the 'eighties saved their biggest surprise until the very end.

Last year, Vauxhall unveiled a car called Calibra. Those present – the press at previews and the public at the major European motor shows – couldn't have been less prepared for what they saw.

Because it's not every day, not even every decade, that a new car appears which bucks so many trends and owes so little to prevailing thinking.

And because this simply wasn't the type of car that Vauxhall was supposed to make.

Sleek, dramatic good looks were supposed to be the exclusive property of the more fashionable marques.

Yet Calibra beat all-comers (including Ferrari and Mercedes) to win the Autocar & Motor Design of the Year Award. (One Judge even going so far as to say, "In ten years' time, 1989 may well be seen as the year when Vauxhall redefined the sports coupé.")

Technical innovation was supposed to be a Bavarian speciality. Yet here was a Vauxhall with the astonishing Cd figure of 0.26, making it the most aerodynamic production car in the world.

And, as a result, giving it better driving stability,

reduced fuel consumption and lower noise levels.

Calibra had its UK launch on June 10th.

A fully emission-controlled engine, including electronic management and catalytic converter, is standard on both 8 and 16 valve models, as is ABS.

The finer points of performance and specification (finer being the operative word) should be left to our dealers. They've given Calibra pride of place in their showrooms.

And while they're telling you about it, take a close look at the finest four-seater coupé of the 'nineties. It's going to make an awful lot of cars look, well, just a bit 'eighties.

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Patten wants smoke alarms

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Museum change to be assessed

THE SCIENCE

Child benefit plan is thrown out

Fujimori advocates reconciliation after victory in Peru poll

FROM CORINNE SCHMIDT IN LIMA

ALBERTO Fujimori, dubbed "the tidal wave" by the Peruvian press, has lived up to his reputation by becoming the first president of Japanese descent elected outside Japan.

Although official results will not be available for two weeks, exit polls gave Señor Fujimori a healthy lead over his conservative rival, Señor Mario Vargas Llosa, in the presidential election on Sunday in Peru. Señor Vargas Llosa conceded defeat shortly after the polls closed.

Looking almost relieved, Señor Vargas Llosa called on his supporters to heal the wounds opened by the acrimonious campaign and back the man that Peruvian democracy had made president. "It is essential that the wounds heal. This government must not fail," he said in a dignified and moving speech to a large crowd of supporters.

His conciliatory words were echoed by Señor Fujimori who, at a press conference, invited his opponent's Democratic Front coalition, as well as the other political parties, to join him in a government of national unity. Standing at a table strewn with bouquets and smiling briefly, Señor

Fujimori told the televised conference: "The people have given me overwhelming support... I realise it will be a titanic task."

Unless the other parties accept his invitation, Señor Fujimori, who lacks a congressional majority, may find governing this troubled nation next to impossible. Inflation last year topped 2,700 per cent and a war unleashed by the Maoist Shining Path guerrillas 10 years ago has claimed 18,000 lives.

Both candidates said that Shining Path, which had called for an election boycott, was the real loser. Unimpressed by terrorist bombs which left several cities without electricity, almost 10 million voters peacefully cast their ballots under the watchful eyes of soldiers.

The big turnout marked round two of a voting process which began on April 8, when Señor Fujimori, then an obscure agronomist and political independent, stunned pundits by finishing a close second to Señor Vargas Llosa, the novelist. But although the results give Señor Fujimori a clear popular mandate, his plans are still unclear. While Señor

Vargas Llosa's team spent more than a year deciding how to stabilize Peru's economy, winning the international financial community's support for his free-market proposals, Señor Fujimori started work on a plan only after April 8.

As a result, his proposals for dealing with Peru's economic woes are vague. He has said he will make peace with the international financial system, at odds with Lima since the outgoing president, Señor Alan García, limited debt payments in 1985. He has also promised currency and exchange rate reforms. But his pledges to defeat inflation without sacrifices sound like wishful thinking to most economists.

Señor Fujimori may also clash with the United States over his anti-narcotics policy. In his press conference, he criticized the repression of coca growers, and called for a more development-oriented policy. Drug aid from Washington to Peru emphasizes repression, and includes \$35 million (£21 million) in military aid this year.

Leading article, page 17



Savouring success: A jubilant Señor Fujimori saluting party supporters in Lima as he arrived to give a press conference after his triumph in the presidential election

Japan revels in another export success story

FROM JOE JOSEPH IN TOKYO

THE irony of Alberto Fujimori's presidential election victory in faraway Peru seems to have escaped most Japanese, who see his triumph only in terms of another export success story.

Front-page headlines on the evening editions of Japanese newspapers yesterday celebrated the "world's first president of Japanese descent" in much the same way as those newspapers relay news of a world-beating new Japanese microchip or headline.

Japan has taken a motherly concern in the Peruvian vote. Television news readers have been openly supporting a victory for Mr Fujimori.

However, many Japanese have bristled at reports that Mr Fujimori's candidacy uncovered pockets of anti-Japanese sentiment across Peru and that some of his opposition critics thought Lima was not yet ready for a first-generation Peruvian as its president.

But in Japan, by contrast, Korean descendants, whose grandparents were brought to Japan before the last world war and who know no country other than Japan and speak no language other than Japanese, cannot get jobs as junior civil servants. For them, a Korean ruling Japan would be a fantasy.

The Japanese government quickly made it clear to Mr Fujimori that his blood ties would not necessarily wrinkle more money or aid out of Japan for the chaotic Peruvian

economy. Mr Toshiki Kaifu, the conservative prime minister of Japan, extended his "heartiest congratulations" but Mr Nobuo Ishihara, a Japanese government spokesman, ruled out special financial assistance.

"Our government does not take special measures on the ground that a Japanese descendant has won the presidential election," Mr Ishihara told reporters.

Mr Fujimori has not gone out of his way to dampen speculation among some Peruvians that his victory would open Japan's wallet a little more.

In an interview broadcast in Tokyo yesterday, he said that he hoped to visit Japan soon to seek help for economic reconstruction. In Kawachi, where Mr Fujimori's father grew up, a tangerine-growing hamlet in the southern Japanese island of Kyushu, farm workers took time off to celebrate.

The Peruvian flag was raised alongside the Rising Sun in front of the town hall.

Mr Shunji Shimazu, the mayor of Kawachi, told a gathering at the agricultural co-operative office: "We want to make Fujimori the town's first honorary citizen."

He declared: "Kawachi is an agricultural town which has been worried about its future following the liberalisation of orange imports, but we want to make use of the fact that our town produced a president."

Turmoil as Thai minister resigns

FROM NEIL KELLY IN BANGKOK

THAILAND faced political turmoil yesterday when General Chavalit Yongchaiyudh, the powerful deputy prime minister and defence minister, abruptly resigned amid allegations of corruption and a dispute between military leaders and civilian politicians.

General Chatichai Choonhavan, the prime minister, accepted the resignation, which came only ten weeks after General Chavalit joined the government, but said there was no reason for it. He said it would not stop his departure last night for the United States, where he is to meet President Bush on Thursday. But opposition leaders urged the prime minister not to go, saying he would have "no face" in the eyes of the Americans.

General Chavalit resigned because the prime minister refused to rebuke a junior minister who had made allegations of corruption against the general and his wife.

Some of the army's top commanders, incensed by the statements by Chalerm Yubamrung, a former police captain who is regarded as the roughneck of Thai politics and who leads a small party in General Chatichai's ruling coalition, said their patience was running out with politicians who impeded the army's honour. They put on shows of force in support of General Chavalit all over the country yesterday. General Suchinda Kraprayoon, the army commander in chief, urged officers to show restraint, cut short a tour of southeast Asia and returned to Bangkok.

General Tienchai Sirisumpan, another deputy prime minister, said the war of words between civilians and the army threatened the government's stability. Other politicians and officials thought the incident probably marked the beginning of the end of the six-party coalition, which has been looking increasingly divided.

General Chavalit has long been viewed as the man most likely to be the next prime minister, although there have been damaging stories about his business connections and objections that he is an appointed minister, the only member of the government who is not an elected MP. However, he has been one of the most active ministers, with responsibilities not only for defence and national security but also for large areas of foreign policy and development. He was the Thai gov-

ernment's representative at last week's Cambodian peace talks in Tokyo. He supervised the fight against crime and corruption and vowed to resign if he could not suppress corruption in official places.

Last week Mr Chalerm told General Chavalit to resign if he thought his colleagues were corrupt. He said he had proof of the general's own corrupt practices and would expose them in parliament. In a remark which stung Bangkok society, he described the general's wife as "a walking jewel box".

Despite his break with the government, General Chavalit will remain a political force while he has the admiration of the military. He can also expect support from several cabinet ministers in a new political grouping.

Christian clashes rock Beirut

Beirut — Christian armies fought a 90-minute tank battle in the streets of east Beirut yesterday in a possible showdown in their four-month battle for control of the enclave. The pre-dawn fighting was the fiercest since a shaky ceasefire was declared three weeks ago.

Army units of General Michael Aoun and the rival Lebanese Forces militia battled with tanks, mortars and machine-gun. Explosions echoed across the mountains.

The main battleground was the Christian districts of Nabaa and Sin el-Fil, where residents took refuge in shelters. The number of casualties was not known. (Reuters)

Rocket attack on Athens office

Athens — An anti-tank rocket hit a building housing the American company Procter & Gamble (A Correspondent writes). Police said the attack, which happened on Sunday night, was carried out by the elusive November 17 terrorist organisation "as a show of strength".

It was the fifth terrorist attack in the capital in a month. The rocket failed to explode and there were no casualties. Police believe the American household and detergents firm was the target. The attack occurred as Constantine Mitsotakis, the prime minister, was on a 10-day visit to the United States.

President weds young student

Panama City — President Guillermo Endara, aged 54, has married a law student, aged 23, in a modest Roman Catholic ceremony.

Mr Endara's first wife died a year ago. He met his bride, Ana Mae Diaz, while staging a hunger strike last September to protest the rule of General Manuel Noriega. Hundreds waited outside in sometimes torrential downpours for a glimpse of the couple on Sunday. (Reuters)



General Chatichai: US talks will go ahead

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Mexico and Washington near historic trade pact

From MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

THE United States and Mexico are on the brink of announcing negotiations to establish a historic free-trade agreement between the two nations yesterday.

Canada and the United States concluded a similar pact to lift trade and investment barriers 18 months ago, and this new move could eventually lead to the creation of a unified market of nearly 400 million people spanning the whole of North America. Such a market would represent a formidable new trade bloc in the world, more than capable of taking on Japan or the European Community, for example, should there be a resurgence of protectionism.

President Bush and President Salinas of Mexico discussed the idea of a trade pact at length during a private dinner in Washington on Sunday night, and Mr Martin Fletch, the White House press secretary, said afterwards that both men believed their countries would "derive substantial and long-term benefits" from such an arrangement. Señor Salinas

was continuing discussions with James Baker, the US Secretary of State, and congressional leaders yesterday morning before meeting American business leaders.

A free-trade agreement between the economy of a developed country and that of a Third World nation is without obvious precedent, but both sides see clear advantages for themselves.

Señor Salinas, who has received approval from the Mexican senate for such a pact, hopes for intensified American investment in Mexico and greater Mexican exports to its rich northern neighbour. This would stimulate growth and create jobs. Two years after his election by a wafer-thin majority, Señor Salinas' programme of economic liberalisation has yet to deliver the benefits which he promised.

In a report released in advance of President Salinas' three-day visit to Washington, a group of 200 leading American businessmen, their eyes on a potential market of nearly 100 million Mexican consumers, called for the creation of a "free trade plus" pact, leading to "the elimination of all barriers to economic activity" after "appropriate transition periods to minimise economic dislocations".

The United States would benefit from new business opportunities in a stronger market, new manufacturing and supply arrangements, and Mexican support for economic liberalisation within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks, said the report.

These considerations appear to have overcome American fears of being subjected to a new wave of Mexican immigrants, and Mexico's fears of being overwhelmed by its huge and powerful neighbour.

Relations between two nations, which have traditionally regarded each other with extreme suspicion, have improved markedly in recent months. This is despite one big dispute over the alleged American abduction of a Mexican doctor from his home this spring so that he could be put on trial in California.

Trade between the United States and Mexico is currently worth around \$52 billion (£31 billion) a year, with the Americans taking about 70 per cent of Mexican exports and Mexico being Washington's third biggest trading partner.

The two nations' trade relations and economic interdependence have been growing steadily, and nearly half a million Mexicans are now employed in what is known as the maquiladora industry along the 2,000-mile border. This assembles American-made parts into finished products which attract minimal duty as they are shipped back to the United States.

© MEXICO CITY: Mexican authorities seized 2.5 tonnes of cocaine and four small aircraft that had ferried the drugs from South America, the Attorney-general's office said.

Federal police patrolling the northern state of Chihuahua from the air spotted the cocaine-laden planes early on Friday, the Attorney-general's office said in a statement.

Mexican agents have seized more than 58 tonnes of cocaine, most of it bound for the US market, since President Salinas took office in December 1988, the statement said. The Attorney-general's office gave no street value for the latest seizure, but said the cocaine would have produced 35 million illegal drug doses if it had reached consumers.

Mexico is an important trans-shipment point for South American cocaine and is a principal producer of marijuana.

Kurdish rebels kill 26 villagers

From RASIT GURDILEK IN ANKARA

KURDISH separatist guerrillas killed 26 people, including many women and children, in a raid on Sunday on a village in southeastern Turkey, officials said yesterday. One guerrilla was also reported killed.

The guerrillas, belonging to the Marxist Kurdish Workers' Party, attacked the remote village of Cevrîmli, 30 miles north of the border with Iraq and Syria. They set fire to homes and shot villagers before retreating, a villager injured in the attack said.

"We were lying on top on the roofs of our houses when they came. They ordered us down, lined us against the wall and fired," she said.

The raid brought to at least 38 the number of people killed in the region this month, and is bound to add to the massive flight of Kurdish civilians who have increasingly found themselves caught between the two sides. Families, with their belongings packed on the back of a horse-drawn cart, are now a common sight on the roads in the region.

The "nomads", as they are called, seek their fortune in relatively prosperous western Turkey. But many more are fleeing for their lives - caught between the Kurdish guerrillas and security forces in a war where it is now necessary to declare one's allegiance.

The Turkish government recently assumed widespread powers, including press censorship and internal exile, deemed necessary to rid the area of terrorism. Local people claim that peasants who refuse to work as paid guards are being ordered to leave. To accept the government offer is to become a sitting target for the Kurdish guerrillas.

Far from being grateful for Ankara's efforts on their behalf, people in the towns and villages of this region bitterly resent the harsh security measures. They blame the government for long-term neglect and discrimination, and support for the guerrillas is rising.

Local people resent the Turkish failure to acknowledge their distinct culture. Parents cannot register their children with Kurdish names and until recently the word Kurdish itself was taboo.



Sad departure: A young Liberian girl crying as she bids farewell to friends evacuated from Spriggs Payne airfield in Monrovia. As representatives of President Doe's government and the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia headed for peace talks at the American embassy in Freetown, Sierra Leone, yesterday, Charles Taylor, the guerrilla leader, warned that his troops remained poised for a final assault on the capital (Libby Jukes writes).

"If the initial talks are unproductive,

things will go very fast. We will head straight for Monrovia. I am not speaking in terms of weeks but of days, a few days," Mr Taylor told the French newspaper *Le Figaro* in an interview from Buchanan, the Liberian second city, captured by the rebels three weeks ago.

Mr Taylor said he had agreed to discuss a ceasefire to avert a bloodbath and spare civilians, but insisted that his call for the resignation of President Doe and senior aides was not negotiable.

He suggested that the present par-

liamentary speaker, Samuel Hill, might then take over as interim head of state while the rebels formed a transitional government, with free elections later.

The opening of the Freetown talks was overshadowed by the discovery in Monrovia of the mutilated corpses of a university professor and seven relatives, allegedly killed by government troops. As more than a hundred Christians staged a peace march, Jenkins Scott, the justice minister, said the government was "obviously appalled" by the killings.

Italian MPs scramble to save Venice from Expo

From PAUL BOMPARD IN ROME

WITH little more than 48 hours to go before the selection of the site for the Expo 2000 World Fair, Italian parliamentarians were last night feverishly trying to cancel Venice's candidacy.

On Thursday, the Paris-based International Exhibitions Office will decide whether the fair should be held in Venice, Toronto or Hanover. Only the Italian government of Giulio Andreotti, backed enthusiastically by big business, wants the fair to be held in the city.

The gondoliers, police and city council, who believe Venice may collapse under the strain of having an additional 175,000 visitors a day for four months on top of the peak daily quota of 60,000 a day, are opposed to the fair.

Nor does the senate, which voted 180 to 135 last week against the fair. Yesterday anti-Expo MPs began collecting signatures in the chamber of deputies from members across the political spectrum, from neo-fascists to the extreme-left Democrazia Proletaria, for a motion to cancel the Venetian candidacy.

By early afternoon over 200 MPs out of 630 had signed and its promoters were confident that by today a majority would be reached.

The Expo candidacy for

Venice was the brainchild of Gianni de Michelis, the foreign minister who is a Venetian and a possible candidate for mayor of the city, and was never put to a parliamentary vote. In past months there has been bitter opposition between Signor De Michelis and Carlo Ripa di Meana, a prominent socialist who is environment commissioner of the European Community.

Many Venetians are still shocked by the damage inflicted last July when 150,000 youths poured into the city for a Pink Floyd concert, leaving a mountain of rubbish and fouled streets which took the army three days to clear the mess.

Mario Fazio, head of the Italia Nostra national conservation group bitterly opposed to Expo 2000, said: "Venice is a stunning object which must be preserved and loved, not raped, especially not for something temporary like the fair."

Supporters say they would hold only parts of the fair in Venice, the rest being staged in mainland cities such as Padua and Verona.

The regional president of the Veneto region, Franco Ceronese, said: "The fair is a unique opportunity to save Venice, which is already dying because no one wants to live

in it anymore. Only 40 years ago Venice had a population of 185,000. Now it is down to 80,000. If we do nothing there will only be the rats left."

On Sunday, Margherita Asso, the superintendent for architecture and the environment of Venice, who has been vociferously opposed to Expo 2000, said she would resist any attempt to "promote" her to a job in Rome.

"My battles for the conservation of Venice must have bothered those who have an interest in various projects which could destroy the city," she said.

"While I am superintendent, not a single one of these projects will pass. With the Expo, Venice would be assaulted by millions of visitors."

There had been rumours recently that Signora Asso was about to be transferred to Rome.

"I have less than two years to go before retiring," she stated. "And I have no intention of going to work in Rome or elsewhere. So far I have received no official communication of a transfer."

Italian environmentalists fear that the die is cast, and that a majority of the members of the International Exhibitions Office will vote for Venice.

Vietnam boat group back at sea

From JONATHAN BRAUDE IN HONG KONG

A GROUP of 17 Vietnamese boat people set sail from Hong Kong to Thailand yesterday after the British colony had denied them permission to land for the second time in less than three weeks.

The group, which has been shuttling back and forth across the South China Sea since being picked up by a Taiwanese freighter last month, was refused entry because Taiwan, not Hong Kong, was its first port of call.

The Hong Kong government denied the move signalled an end to its longstanding policy of "first asylum" for Vietnamese seeking refuge status. It would not follow other Asian nations in pushing boat people back to sea. Mike Hanson, the government refugee co-ordinator, said: "As this is a Taiwanese vessel it is very difficult to see why Hong Kong should accept responsibility while it is so clearly Taiwan's."

Mr Hanson believes that his argument is strengthened because the Vietnamese have been travelling on a Taiwanese-registered ship. He claimed that this was a case of rescue at sea, which gives the captain of a ship the right to land his charges at his first port of call. This time it was his home port.

PLO makes last bid to salvage US peace talks

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN CAIRO

IN AN eleventh-hour attempt to salvage its official dialogue with the United States, the Palestine Liberation Organisation yesterday issued a statement condemning all attacks on civilians but not specifically denouncing the seizure of an Israeli tourist beach appeared to leave Washington with little choice but to suspend its 18-month dialogue with Mr Arafat's organisation (Martin Fletcher writes).

Reports here last week suggested that the Bush administration, under pressure from Israel and the American Jewish lobby, had already decided either to end the dialogue altogether or to freeze it until the PLO took firm action against the Palestine Liberation Front.

The State Department denied that any final decision had been taken at that point, but James Baker, the Secretary of State, was expected to make an announcement this week.

The communiqué made no reference to the front or to Abu Abbas, its leader, one of 15 elected members of the PLO executive. There had earlier been hints that the United States was looking for moves by the PLO leadership to expel Mr Abbas as a condition for keeping the dialogue in Tunis alive.

The statement, which combined a bitter attack on the new Israeli right-wing government, said: "The PLO position remains unchanged. We are against any military action that targets civilians, whatever form it may take."

It conspicuously failed to refer directly to the attack on May 30 in which four Palestinian guerrillas were killed and 12 injured in a shoot-out with the Israelis. That attack has been followed by belligerent threats from Mr Abbas of further attacks inside Israeli territory.

The statement was produced after hours of argument which reflected bitter disillusion inside the organisation with the lack of progress towards a solution of the Palestinian problem. It described the new right-wing Israeli cabinet as "a government of war and oppression of our people and a government for extremists". It went on to reiterate the PLO's commitment to peace: "We are still committed to working with all local and regional powers to achieve a just, fair and comprehensive peace in the region on the basis of international legitimacy, the Palestinian peace initiative and other international initiatives."

Last week Mr Bush stated that he was considering breaking off the dialogue after Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, failed to condemn the May 30 attack or to expel Mr Abbas from the executive committee. Mr Arafat, increasingly caught in a power struggle between pragmatists and radicals, claimed he was unable to fire Mr Abbas because he was elected by the PLO's parliament in exile, the Palestine National Council. Mr Abbas was the mastermind of the 1985 hijacking of the cruise liner Achille Lauro

in which a wheelchair-bound American was shot and his body dumped overboard.

© WASHINGTON: The PLO's failure to condemn or expel those responsible for the abortive attack on an Israeli tourist beach appeared to leave Washington with little choice but to suspend its 18-month dialogue with Mr Arafat's organisation (Martin Fletcher writes).

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Divisive start for Shamir's cabinet

From OUR CORRESPONDENT IN JERUSALEM

YITZHAK Shamir, the caretaker Israeli prime minister, yesterday presented his new, right-wing government to parliament, saying he had "a relatively small majority" but would work to resolve the nation's pressing problems.

The new government, a coalition of Mr Shamir's Likud bloc and six small ultra-religious and nationalist parties, is expected to adopt hardline policies, especially in dealing with the 30-month Palestinian intifada in the occupied West Bank and Gaza strip. When Mr Shamir announced last Friday he was ready to form a government, he said he would have the support of at least 62 members in the 120-seat Knesset.

But the fragility of the new government, to be run by a 19-member cabinet, was obvious yesterday in the hours leading up to the parliamentary session. Mr Shamir and aides had to cool the tempers of four Likud members who threatened to boycott the vote because they did not get portfolios in the new cabinet. The ultra-religious Shas party threatened a boycott because the police have launched an investigation into the operations of the interior minister, Aryeh Deri, a Shas member.

Less than an hour before the vote of confidence, Mr Shamir's new foreign minister, David Levy, angrily walked out of a meeting of Likud ministers because he had not been given the post of deputy prime minister and, instead, was named a co-deputy with the industry minister, Moshe Nissim.

Mr Shamir indicated he saw opposition from local Palestinians and Arab states to settling Soviet Jews in the occupied territories as a challenge to Israel's right to exist.

Cloak of democracy hides dictatorship in Algeria

From SUSAN MACDONALD IN ALGIERS

THE overworked word "democracy" is much in use to describe Algeria's first multi-party elections today, with a potential choice of almost 20 newly-recognized political parties to run local councils. But the real test, what is clearly a national test of the nation that will emerge, is between two equally dictatorial parties.

The barman of a small empty hostelry on the outskirts of Algiers sums it up while wiping a cloth across a table where ingrained stains have clearly resisted such action for years. If he and others vote for the ruling National Liberation Front, that party's absolute hold on the country continues. If the votes go instead to the newly-emerged Islamic Salvation Front, the electorate will usher in another form of dictatorship, based on religion.

"What about the other parties and the independent candidates?" I asked. "What can they do for me?" he replied, clearly implying that they have not got the clout.

Because of the system in operation for nearly 30 years since independence from France, the way to solve problems depends on who you know. Trafficking, the black market and bribery are the basis of the real underground economy, which circumscribes the stranglehold of the all-embracing state economy.

Corruption, like the stains on the bar room table, is ingrained at all levels.

"What will happen after the elections?" I asked. "As things

stand, maybe the military will take over and if that happens, I pack my bags," he said.

Two key changes followed the rioting in 1988 in which hundreds were killed when the army was called in to restore order. President Chadli Benjedid broke the hold of the National Liberation Front by announcing the end of the one-party state and Islamic extremism emerged.

By allowing new political parties to form, President Chadli hoped that challenge would lead to a new invigorated front. But the resulting in-fighting between the historical old guard who fought the French, and the new technocrats who seek reform, has meant that the National Liberation Front has missed the boat on instigating the essential economic and social reforms promised then by President Chadli. Worse, as the extent of waste, incompetence and corruption has become known those responsible still hold office.

The Islamic Salvation Front has, by mixing religion and politics, gathered to itself the downtrodden, the weak and the lame - in other words some of the millions of young people without jobs or hope for the future. Algeria's fast-growing population now numbers 23 million. Sixty five per cent are aged under 25. Unemployment officially stands at 23 per cent.

But the Islamic front is not a true political party in the sense of having leaders elected by its members, and its excesses are beginning to cause concern.

Violence against those - especially women - considered not to be following its Islamic rules is growing. The front's campaign to force women to stay at home and wear strict Islamic dress has brought thousands of women out onto the streets in protest. Ali Ben Hadji, the radical preacher, second in the group's hierarchy, tells worshippers the front is not against women providing they conform to Islamic principles.

Normally silent, the powerful Algerian Army - which has until now provided the National Liberation Front with its leaders, has issued a warning. General Mustapha Chelloufi, secretary-general at the defence ministry, stated recently that the army would not allow those who came to power through democratic elections to create a dictatorship - a clear warning to the Islamic front.

The most famous of all Algeria's historical leaders, Ahmed Ben Bella, is waiting in the wings. Imprisoned by the French during the Algerian war, the nation's first president in 1962 before being imprisoned by his own people, now over 70 and in exile in Switzerland, he is ready to come back to "save" Algeria.

Meanwhile, the cost of living gets higher and the desperate lack of housing and jobs becomes more acute for people such as Aissa who cannot find a house, today's voting choice is simple. He will vote for a mayor who is a cousin's friend. That way, he may get his own house.



Militant march: Argentine veterans of the 1982 Falklands War parading in Buenos Aires in memory of their 650 comrades killed in the 10-week conflict. Argentina, which lays claim to the islands, celebrates Sovereignty Day on June 10

Star makes comeback in medical melodrama

From CHARLES BRENNER IN NEW YORK

AMERICA'S celebrity industry never gets it quite right when it comes to Elizabeth Taylor. If you opened this week's *National Enquirer*, the gossip giant, or turned in for the past week the "entertainment news" shows now offered by the big networks, you would learn that "the world's most beautiful woman" lay at death's door in a Los Angeles hospital, ravaged by an obscure, disfiguring disease.

Then yesterday came seemingly official word that the "shattered star under suicide watch" had embarked on an affair with Mr Julian Lee Hobbs, aged 23, from Michigan. "She is blooming again like a rose," said Miss Lisa Flowers, the star's "spokeswoman", who was very widely quoted by national newspapers and television.

The pair would soon leave for a holiday in Switzerland, said Miss Flowers, who also revealed that Miss Taylor's most recent "love interest" - Mr Larry Fortensky, a lorry driver -

had been ejected by her staff last week from her Bel-Air house.

The trouble with the latest Taylor news was that it was fiction, perpetrated by someone who convinced the Associated Press news agency that she was the spokeswoman. But, given the degree of fantasy that now surrounds Miss Taylor, it hardly mattered that the romance was fiction. Her life has come to assume mythical stature.

Over the past few years, the actress, now aged 58, has metamorphosed beyond film star into a creature that has something in common with the phantasma of medieval times. Through her battles - always "heroic" in the language of the media chronicles - with alcohol, drugs, over-eating and amorous indulgence, she serves her public as a source of both *schadenfreude* and sympathy.

Since her close friend Malcolm Forbes, the billionaire publisher, died in February, Miss Taylor has been held to be suffering from an advanced state of Aids, and wallowing, always

"wrecked in pain", in a drug-induced delirium compounded by over-eating.

"Triple trauma piles on agony for Liz Taylor," reads the typical headline over the day's story. "Michael Jackson in wacky plan to heal Liz," says another. In April, as she died indeed hover close to death with pneumonia ("I know I'm dying and that doesn't scare me," the *National Enquirer* quoted) she took the unusual step of issuing a detailed explanation of how she was not suffering from Aids. While the media had her dying over the weekend, her real spokesman said she was recovering and is expected to leave hospital within two weeks.

At least the Aids rumours made a change from the fun and games over "Fat Larry", the lorry driver, whom she was alleged to have met during a session at the Betty Ford Clinic for alcohol abuse. "It's like a dream," he was quoted as saying. "I get into treatment for alcoholism. I think my life is over - then I meet Liz Taylor and we fall in love."

The wiser among the anonymous

"insiders" acknowledge that in her preposterously eventful life, Miss Taylor has thrived on the melodrama that surrounds her. Married seven times to six men, she has hovered half a dozen times at death's door, starting with a severe bout of flu contracted in London while filming *Cleopatra* in 1961.

Then, a phalanx of doctors, including the Queen's surgeon, attended her, performing an emergency tracheotomy to keep her alive. She has undergone more than 30 operations, including back surgery, an appendectomy, a hysterectomy and countless stays in hospital.

"Elizabeth uses hospitals the way other people use resorts," Michael Wilding, her second husband once complained. Or, as Mr McVyn Bragg wrote in *Richard Burton, A Life*, "her illnesses were an illness."

Miss Taylor has retained a good nature that has surprised those who so gleefully tear her down. "It's amazing, but she just never sues," said one reporter on the Taylor beat yesterday.

Gorbachev denies role in delaying Yeltsin talk

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Gorbachev yesterday sent an angry letter to the congress of the Russian Federation, denying that he had delayed a controversial television address to be given by Boris Yeltsin, a move which illustrates how seriously he regards the threat posed by the ascendancy of the republic's new leader.

Mr Gorbachev said the first he had known about the delay was when the congress debated the subject on Saturday, and he called on his critics to apologise. Mr Yeltsin had complained that the broadcast — in which he set out an alternative and allegedly painless economic strategy — had been deliberately postponed from an agreed time on Friday.

In an angry congress debate the next day, many deputies went so far as to accuse President Gorbachev of deliberately holding up the broadcast so as to leave the Soviet government's much-criticized economic programme unchallenged before today's vote in the supreme soviet.

Mr Yeltsin's broadcast was eventually shown on Saturday evening after he had submitted a formal complaint to the head of Gosteleradio, the state radio and television administration. This was Mr Yeltsin's second complaint against Gosteleradio in as many months. Before the elections for the Russian presidency, he complained that he, along with two other mooted candidates for the post, had recorded an interview for state television and that his was the only one not shown.

Mr Gorbachev's letter to the federation congress was read out at the start of yesterday's session by Yevgeni Primakov, a member of the presidential council and formerly chairman of one of the supreme soviet's two chambers.

Full of righteous indignation, the letter said: "Statements by some deputies on June 9 of this year at the (Russian Federation) congress of people's deputies about the involvement of the President of the USSR in the delay of the broadcast of Mr Boris Yeltsin's interview on national television are fabricated. Moreover, I learned about the interview only when this question was discussed at the congress. I request the congress of people's deputies of

the Russian Federation to investigate who organized this provocation and why. I hope that persons who made attacks in my direction will apologize in public. Yours sincerely, Gorbachev, President of the USSR."

The demand for a public apology contains an implicit threat that legal proceedings could be taken against deputies deemed to have slandered the President, as provided for in a recent law on the dignity of the Soviet President, which does not recognise parliamentary privilege.

The speed and anger of Mr Gorbachev's response to the suggestion that he was involved in barring Mr Yeltsin's access to the state-controlled media says much both about the strength of public support for Mr Yeltsin and about how vulnerable the Soviet leader now feels. He may have assumed that without a denial, the accusations of his involvement would stick. The denial and its phrasing, however, make him look unduly sensitive to the conduct of Mr Yeltsin and his supporters, and so weak.

Three months ago, at the Soviet congress of people's deputies, Mr Gorbachev's plans for the new executive president to be elected at the congress rather than in a general, direct election, encountered surprisingly strong opposition. Mr Yeltsin's stated readiness to submit himself to a direct election for the Russian presidency within the year, and the fact he was elected to his seat in the Russian congress, give him a crucial advantage against Mr Gorbachev in soliciting public support.

Mr Gorbachev has at no time stood for election in gaining the Soviet presidency. He became a deputy of the Soviet congress by being nominated to the Communist party's slate of 100 guaranteed seats by virtue of being party general secretary.

When he stood for the presidency at the congress, all his opponents withdrew and even then he attracted less than 60 per cent of votes. He drew only 61 per cent even within the party when he took part in a two-sided contest in a pre-selected party constituency to become a delegate to the coming party congress.



On the Kremlin beat: Two officers from the Metropolitan Police, part of a group of London bobbies who have been invited to Moscow by their Soviet counterparts for a three-day visit, pausing in their walk around Red Square yesterday to admire the sights

Ukraine democrats join forces

FROM NICK WORRALL IN MOSCOW

DEMOCRATIC opponents of the hardline Communist majority in the 450-member Ukrainian parliament have united in a new opposition group called Narodny Rada, or People's Council.

Two newly created political parties, the Ukrainian Republican Party and the Democratic Party, have joined the 38 members of the reformist wing of the Communist party known as the Democratic Platform. The Narodny Rada has about 112 members so far and more are said to be considering joining today since the election last week of Vladimir Ivashko, the Communist party first secretary, as Ukraine's president.

Although not a classic hardliner in the mold of his Brezhnevite predecessor, Vladimir Shcherbitsky, Mr Ivashko was elected to represent the views of some of the most conservative party leaders in the republic and to oppose moves towards the sort of radical reforms proposed by Boris Yeltsin, Russia's new president.

Narodny Rada is being led by the Ukrainian Republican Party's chairman, the popular former political prisoner Levko Lukyanenko. He told journalists in the Ukrainian capital Kiev that despite the new group's relatively small size, it would press the Com-

munist for Ukrainian sovereignty, a freely operated multi-party political system and for private ownership of land and business.

"We believe that a free market and private ownership will be necessary in order to manage production and distribution efficiently," Mr Lukyanenko said. "We also need political parties opposing each other but no one party should have more rights than another."

The Narodny Rada wants the Communists to give up their traditional control of the mass media and to bring Ukraine's judicial system under republican control and out of the hands of the Kremlin.

The demands will meet some resistance but the Communists are not united against the democratic bloc. Like them, Mr Ivashko has rejected the new economic programme of President Gorbachev, and he has always given priority to achieving full economic and political sovereignty for the Ukraine within a looser-knit Soviet confederation.

While changes of this nature in republics such as Moldavia and Georgia are aimed by nationalist groups at loosening Communist control, Ukraine is rather the opposite. In recent elections democratic groups did well in western

Ukraine and in Kiev. But the majority of rural voters stuck by their Communist rulers, who now aim to tighten their grip as they see President Gorbachev's policies resulting in a dangerous slump in discipline and threatening party privileges.

At the forthcoming Ukrainian Party congress, which will precede the full 28th Soviet party congress next month, Mr Ivashko is expected to resign his post of first party secretary. This could put him in position to lead a breakaway Communist party similar to that in Lithuania.

The latest political developments have been taking place in Kiev's supreme soviet building against a backdrop of continuous demonstrations by Ukrainian nationalists who

fly the blue and yellow pre-Soviet flag and jeer at conservative deputies as they enter or leave the building. Equally loudly they cheer democratic heroes such as Mr Lukyanenko. Many police are on duty in the city in case of trouble.

But violent demonstrations are unlikely, says one Kiev deputy, Les Tanyuk, one of the Narodny Rada's founders. "Ivashko is unpopular and despite holding 85 per cent of the parliamentary seats, the Communists are really only a small majority in Ukraine," he said. "But people know at the next elections in four years' time they will have a fair chance at last to get a democratic majority. They will wait for that. Meanwhile, the Rada will keep up the pressure for reform."

Calls for Soviet pit strike studied

FROM AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE IN MOSCOW

SOVIET miners' leaders met in the Ukraine yesterday to discuss calls for a national pit strike which would be seen as an important test for the beleaguered Soviet government headed by President Gorbachev.

The miners' strike committees were holding a national congress at Donetsk. All the mining regions of the Soviet Union were represented by delegates who had already announced their intention of calling for a strike.

The new president of the Russian Federation, Boris Yeltsin, had appealed to them last week not to strike.

Observers said that the miners' decision could pose a decisive test for the government, which has so far managed to avoid renewed labour unrest.

The meeting was being held one year after a big miners' strike and amid great public discontent with the government's economic reform programme, which would result in big increases in the prices of many goods, including bread.

The secretariat of the congress, contacted by telephone, said that the agenda also included the social situation of the miners, the progress of the coal industry towards a market economy, and the implementation of agreements made with the Soviet government last summer.

The central committee of the union of official trade unions said 10 days ago that it intended to hold an official congress in Moscow in August, but the strike committees went ahead with their meeting, Tass reported.

Delegates to the congress at Donetsk, which is the centre of the Donbass coal region in southern Ukraine, are the same people who led a strike in the summer of 1989.

They came mainly from Donbass, Kuzbass, Vorkuta, and Karaanda in Kazakhstan. That strike halted the coal mines for three weeks, and at one point 200,000 miners were refusing to work.

The strikers at Donbass were the last to return to the pits.

Romania yields to hunger strikers

FROM CATHERINE ADAMS IN BUCHAREST

THE Romanian government has given way to a demand by 19 hunger strikers to set up a new independent television station, but failed to convince demonstrators in the capital's University Square to abandon their seven-week protest.

One hunger striker camping out in the square, demonstrating against President Iliescu, neo-communism in the media towards the ruling National Salvation Front, is dangerously ill after entering the 43rd day of his "fast for democracy".

In a joint statement Sever Georgescu, general secretary of the government, and Lucian Constantinescu, minister for telecommunications, said: "We are open to discussions about a new TV station." Three representatives of the hunger strikers agreed to stop if the station materialised. But nine representatives from University Square came away empty-handed for refusing to enter into the dialogue with the ministers, who banned the press from being present.

The talks, lasting just two hours, were interrupted at one point by 200 demonstrators who had marched from the square chanting "Assassins" and "The only solution, another revolution".

Chants of "down with Iliescu" echoed round the vast white neo-Stalinist government headquarters building in Victory Square while talks went on inside. One young demonstrator drowned the crowd's chants by yelling nonsensical Communist party propaganda through a megaphone. "He won't leave the square until the government agree to a dialogue in the presence of the press," said Marion Morosan, aged 20.

The anti-communist demonstration in University Square has blocked the main thoroughfare through the capital for nearly seven weeks.

Sluggish start in Hungary for shares sell-off

FROM ERNEST BECK IN BUDAPEST

A NEW era of "people's capitalism" got off to a sluggish start in Hungary yesterday as a small but steady stream of curious buyers showed up to subscribe for shares in the state travel agency Ibusz, the first large-scale privatization which the government hopes will herald the start of mass public stock ownership.

Despite a week of newspaper articles and radio and television programmes extolling the virtues, risks, and possible rewards of owning stock, only 12,000 out of 110,000 shares reserved for Hungarians had been sold by mid-day.

By contrast, the offering of 330,000 Ibusz shares on the Vienna stock exchange, the first listing by an East European company in the West, was over-subscribed.

Hungarian scepticism runs deep for historical reasons, but can also be traced to a lack of knowledge about how stock markets work. The once bustling Budapest exchange had been closed since 1948.

"I'm just here to get some information about what it all means," said an interested economist. "We never learned about such things when I went to university because of ideological reasons."

Many people still have bad memories of the 1950s when all citizens were forced by the government to buy so-called "peace bonds". These were used to finance Stalinist projects and never yielded any return except a string of jokes about how nice it is to own a steelworks, but not a raincoat.

Economists say there is ready cash around for investment, but because of soaring inflation many people who have been storing their money in mattresses are more likely to look to property or black market currency speculation as a hedge against the forint's sinking value, according to Beata Majer, a journalist who works for a new stock market newspaper.

But she agrees that information is the key to future success. "The average British housewife knows more about stockmarkets than a Hungarian banker," she said.

Potential buyers looked dismayed when officials at selected Ibusz offices and banks in Budapest tried to explain why the share price was five times its actual value and what a price-earnings ratio meant.

This did not deter many average punters from eagerly putting down 4,900 forints per share. As one pensioner who scraped together enough for two shares put it: "We want to win something for our money, and I think we will. And it's easy. All you have to do is pay the money, sign the paper, and wait a year."

Peter Bod, the Minister of Trade and Industry, sees the sell-off as the start of a campaign to break down psychological barriers against private ownership.

Credit snub: Hungarians think they can do nicely without a flexible friend. Only 5,000 have signed up for a credit card since Dunabank became the first Hungarian bank to issue plastic money last year. (Reuter)

AT LAST, A PREMIUM LAGER THAT WON'T LEAVE YOU CLUELESS.

CLAUSTHALER. THE LOW-ALCOHOL PREMIUM LAGER. BREWED IN GERMANY.

Black memory of past haunts talks

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BREST, BELORUSSIA

HANS-Dietrich Genscher and Eduard Shevardnadze, the West German and Soviet foreign ministers, began their meeting here yesterday with a handshake of friendship across the negotiating table.

They ended it shoulder to shoulder before the black marble tablets bearing the names of the Soviet troops who died vainly defending the city from the German onslaught in June 1941 — one of them Sergeant-Major Akaki Shevardnadze, elder brother of the Soviet minister.

Between the two ceremonies, the two men talked about how to help the Soviet Union bury its fears of a united Germany.

Mr Shevardnadze had chosen his negotiating ground with care. Twice in this century, the Soviet Union has had to surrender to Germany here. Diplomatically and militarily, it was outmanoeuvred in March 1918 when Trotsky was forced to sign the treaty in the White Palace, pulling Soviet forces back from Poland, the Baltic and Finland. Militarily it was overwhelmed in the summer of 1941, although its tiny garrison held out for more than a month while German Panzers swept past on the way to Moscow.

It was on the first day of that heroic defence that Akaki Shevardnadze died. Today, his name is in the middle of the first of the three ranks of tablets in front of one of the



Herr Genscher and Mr Shevardnadze at the start of their talks yesterday

Soviet Union's most imposing memorials to its war dead.

It is a huge, 90-ft-high concrete hill, moulded like Mount Rushmore with a face of a Soviet soldier staring down with grief at the ruins of the White Palace and the red brick fortress where the garrison of 1941 fought almost to the last man. An eternal flame burns before the statue, and every 15 minutes the guard round it is changed.

Two boys and two girls, aged between 14 and 17, in the uniform of the youth movement, slow-march past the ruins and past the length of the ranks of the dead, before taking up their posts. The children of Brest are taught early on what it meant to fight against Germany. The site of the monument is also marked

by a 325-ft-high steel column shaped like a huge bayonet. It can be seen for miles around in this flat, watery landscape: a permanent reminder of the war.

Herr Genscher's trip received no advance publicity, though a four-page, admiring profile of him appeared in *Pravda* at the weekend which failed to mention he was arriving. The people in the street looked puzzled as his cavalcade swept past. They clearly had no idea what it was about. No expectations had been raised which might be dashed.

The kind of help the Soviet Union needs was obvious from the moment the press centre for journalists flown in from West Germany was opened. The only telephones available arrived on the same

aircraft. Until the West German technicians had set up their satellite dishes and found the electricity supply, there was no contact with the outside world.

Similarly, at the monument, Herr Genscher relied on West German wreaths of red and yellow carnations brought by air from Bonn. The simple red carnations left on the top by the people of Brest were more poignant, but they could not match the opulence of the tribute from Germany.

More than the negotiations yesterday, the symbols at the monument helped focus attention on the need for understanding by Germany of the price the Soviet Union feels it paid in the cause of freedom, and on the need to repay that debt, at least materially.

Havel likely to ask Communist to form Prague government

FROM PETER GREEN IN PRAGUE

PRESIDENT Havel appears likely to ask Marian Calfa, the present prime minister and a top Communist party member, to form Czechoslovakia's next government by Wednesday, Michael Zantovsky, the presidential spokesman, said yesterday after Civic Forum's victory in last weekend's parliamentary elections.

The Slovak-born Mr Calfa, who took the post last December, is an advisor to Ladislav Adamec, the Communist party chairman. Under the old Communist regime, he was a leader of the 1989 crackdown on dissident Samizdat.

Mr Calfa left the party last January, and by all accounts has become a model prime minister. He has maintained a difficult consensus amongst a fractious government, and managed to push the major elements of a free market economic reform through the government. He has President Havel's full confidence, and

CZECHOSLOVAK ELECTION RESULTS				
Party	HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE		HOUSE OF THE NATIONS	
	%	Seats*	%	Seats*
Civic Forum	46.6	87	45.9	82
Communist	13.6	24	13.7	24
Christian Dem Union	12	20	11.3	20
Moravio-Silesian Society	5.4	9	6.2	9
Slovak Nationalist Party	3.5	6	3.6	6
Coexistence	2.8	4	2.7	4

* Percentages are final but seat totals may change.
* Includes the Slovak party Public Against Violence.
Source: Czechoslovak state television.

consistently rates among the three most popular Slovak politicians, alongside Alexander Dubcek, the 1968 Prague Spring leader.

Until the end of May, when polls showed the Civic Forum and its Slovak sister-group People Against Violence far outstripping the Christian Democrats, it was assumed Mr Havel would ask Jan Carnogursky, his deputy

prime minister for legislative affairs, to form a government. But Mr Carnogursky's coalition of Czech and Slovak Christian Democrats finished a distant third in the elections. Mr Carnogursky has often said he will not serve as a weak prime minister.

Already, the make-up of the future government is beginning to take shape. With the announcement last week by Valtr Komarek, the government's interventionist former chief economist, that he would not be serving in the new government, the future of the existing free-market economic team led by Vaclav Klaus, the finance minister, seems assured.

Most of the technical ministries, such as foreign trade, power, and agriculture, are expected to remain unchanged. The key post of interior minister, now held by Richard Sacher, the deputy leader of the discredited People's Party, could go to Jan Carnogursky, a leader of the Slovak-based Christian Democratic Movement. The interior minister is also expected to oversee a planned decentralisation of government power, and with the strong showing of Slovak, Hungarian and Moravian-Silesian nationalists, the Slovak-born Mr Carnogursky would be a logical choice for the job.

Richard Sacher, the present interior minister, has lost the confidence of Civic Forum over his handling of the former StB secret police, and the screening of parliamentary candidates for StB links.

Yesterday, Ladislav Lis, the chairman of parliament's security and military affairs commission, said Mr Sacher had personally known the whereabouts of a missing file detailing the 17-year StB collaboration of Josef Bartoncik, the chairman of Mr Sacher's People's Party, the largest Czech component of the Christian Democrat alliance.

Mr Bartoncik was accused on Saturday by President Havel's top advisors of having been a Secret Police agent, and of breaking a promise to Mr Havel to step down from the elections in exchange for not releasing the details of his collaboration.

Mr Sacher now seems sullied by accusations that he knew months ago the details of Mr Bartoncik's shady past, and had made no effort to recover missing proof of Mr Bartoncik's collaboration.

Cashing in their savings on a rainy day



East Germans queuing in pouring rain to hand in their official applications to convert their East German marks into the German mark yesterday. Bank officials set up facilities in containers to cope with the crush. Lines stretching more than 100 yards long formed from 6 am outside banks and post offices despite the bad weather in East Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, and many other towns. Yesterday was the first day for submitting official applications for converting East German accounts into the mark when German monetary

union takes effect at the beginning of July. Conversion will only be allowed through bank accounts. East Germans have plenty of time to put their applications in, as the forms will be available, and accepted in banks, until July 6. Nonetheless, queues had already been seen last week when the application forms became available, and major savings banks are to extend their opening hours and stay open at weekends from June 16 to cope with the rush. The form entitles East Germans to draw up to an initial DM2,000 (£714). In the longer term,

adults will be able to convert up to DM4,000 at the rate of one for one, with pensioners allowed to change up to 6,000 and children under 14 up to 2,000. Amounts above this figure will be exchanged at the rate of two East German marks to the mark. Several hundred medical students staged a protest outside the Education Ministry calling for an increase in their grant after July to cope with expected cost of living increases due to monetary union. (AFP)

the British Government to help with the re-education of East Germany. John McGregor, the education secretary, was told yesterday (David Tyler writes). Karl Uthmann, in charge of vocational training in West Berlin, said that British help was essential as the two Germanies sought to reunify their education systems. His message to Mr McGregor, who is in Berlin on a fact-finding tour, was that "many hundreds" of English language teachers, together with text books, were needed in the East as all existing books are out of date.

Economic battle faces victors

FROM RICHARD BASSETT IN PRAGUE

CIVIC Forum leaders took stock yesterday of their election win and began the unglamorous task of settling down to draw up a list of ministers and drag an East European economy into the 1990s.

In an election campaign fought mostly on human rights issues, economic detail has largely been forgotten. Though the new prime minister is expected to be Marian Calfa, a Slovak whose presence will, the Forum hopes, head off Slovak separatism, most of the main factions within the Forum are convinced that the new finance minister should be Vaclav Klaus. His Forum rival, Valtr Komarek, whose posters were carefully removed in Prague by the Forum, has already made it clear he would not serve in a new government.

Although the Czechoslovak economy is in far better shape than those of any of its Eastern neighbours, Mr Klaus faces the task of converting, within the next two years, 40 years of almost total inertia into some semblance of modern, Western efficiency.

In their eagerness to make up the lost years, and acquire as much wealth as possible, the Czechs and Slovaks appear to be ready to shed old practices and knuckle down to reconstruction. Painful decisions, however, still seem remote.

But inevitably, as subsidies are removed, unemployment will certainly rise. Yesterday, many Czechs both within and outside the Forum seem to feel that the election result has brought Czechoslovakia back into Western Europe unequivocally. There is no reason

why the country should not, within a few years, be as prosperous as Austria or Switzerland, some Czech intellectuals were heard to say yesterday. But the success in the elections of the Communists, who are now the chief opposition party in the country, means that social tensions which reconstruction will inevitably bring could be exploited by these opponents of the Forum.

To avoid this, it seems certain that Mr Klaus will, for all his bullish language, attempt to preserve a paternal and bureaucratic economy in which the state retains formidable influence.

The Forum cannot afford to be linked with failure and Mr Klaus must steer a delicate course between long-overdue radical reform and social stability.

Spokesmen for the Forum yesterday confirmed that an alliance with the Christian Democratic Union, though not strictly necessary, would be welcomed so as to preserve consensus in the coming months. The success of the Communists, who polled 13 per cent of the votes, dismayed many Czechs who felt the Forum by its political ineptitude had strengthened the hand of a party whose fate should have been sealed in the elections.

By demolishing the Christian Democratic Union on the eve of the election with a campaign of investigations into secret police collaborators within that party, the Forum may have preserved its own Fabian romantic vision of the future. But it inevitably weakened anti-Communist solidarity throughout the country.

Sofia opposition accuses Socialists of poll fraud

FROM TIM JUDAH IN SOFIA

THOUSANDS of Bulgarians took to the streets of Sofia last night to demonstrate their anger at their party's apparent loss of Sunday's elections. The crowd were also angry at rumours of electoral fraud and heard speeches demanding an investigation.

However, Zhelyu Zhelev, the leader of the main opposition grouping, the Union of Democratic Forces, said that his party intended to participate in next Sunday's second round of the election unless examples of fraud on a huge scale were uncovered.

Mr Zhelev added that if predictions were correct the Union would still emerge a strong opposition with a third of the seats in parliament. If the ruling Bulgarian Socialist Party did not gain a two-thirds majority, it could not write the new constitution without opposition co-operation.

Tens of thousands of members of the Union spent much of the day roaming Sofia shouting "victory" and other party slogans. Many were convinced that the Socialist Party, the reconstituted communists, had won the election fraudulently, though this was dismissed by most of the

foreign observers monitoring the poll.

Since no official results had been released predictions were still being made on the basis of a sample of counted constituencies collated by the West German polling firm, Infas. Their latest results showed the Socialists leading the field with 48.5 per cent of the vote. The Union was registering 34.6 per cent and the Bulgarian Agrarian Party 8.2 per cent. The party representing the country's Turkish minority had 6.1 per cent.

If the main trends are confirmed Bulgaria will be the first East European country to elect a declared successor to the Communist party back into power.

Socialist supporters outside the party headquarters yesterday afternoon were sure that they knew the reasons behind their party's success. Constantin Varbanov, an economist, said: "The party has always led the struggle for the people's happiness - despite its past mistakes."

Maya Dimitrova said: "Our party is one of the oldest in Eastern Europe. It's a party that has made mistakes but it also has good communist traditions."

Observers suggest that tradition was one of the main reasons for the Socialists' support. Many, especially in the countryside, distrust the new politicians of the opposition who had failed to make a convincing case for themselves in recent months. In contrast with other countries in Eastern Europe the Socialist Party also benefited from the fact that communism and the Soviet Union have not necessarily been regarded as one and the same thing here. Whereas in Czechoslovakia or Poland communists were regarded as having betrayed

their country to the Soviet Union, Bulgaria has a strong tradition of genuine friendship with the Russians who helped liberate it from the Turks last century. This emotional link is still strong. When asked about the future of the Warsaw Pact, Georgi Todorov, a Union supporter said: "I think we should keep it going. We don't know what the Turks will do."

This fear is deeply ingrained in the Bulgarian psyche, and the success of the Movement for Rights and Freedom, the party of Bulgaria's Turkish minority, is bound to be viewed with alarm in several quarters.

Another reason for the Socialist Party's success is the fact that its economic programme promises less hardship in the transition to a market economy than that of the Union which talked of "shock therapy". Whether a smooth transition to a market economy is possible or not is uncertain but millions of Bulgarians clearly hope that it is.

Much was being made here yesterday of "intimidation" in the countryside. The Union complained that villagers had been told that an opposition victory would mean an end to pensions, free medical care and other important elements of the country's social security system. However, as Bogdan Atanasov, a Union candidate admitted: "It also means that we failed to get our message across properly."

Mr Atanasov also complained that the opposition had sometimes been prevented from campaigning in villages, however since the Union is still only months old, it found that it was simply unable to compete with the network built up over the past 45 years.

Observers say fear was voting factor

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOFIA

INTERNATIONAL observers to Bulgaria's first free general elections for more than 40 years have presented conflicting reports on what they saw on Sunday.

Mrs Inger Harnas, a Danish MP, who was a member of the Council of Europe observer team said: "I think this election was free and democratic, and I was happy to participate." Mrs Verena Grendelmeier, a Swiss MP and also a member of the team, said: "I was amazed by the wish to do everything absolutely correctly. There was no question of manipulation, only a little lack of experience."

These views were shared by the whole Council of Europe group, who expressed their general admiration for the way the first round of the Bulgarian elections had been held. They were also shared by a group of parliamentarians who had been invited from 12 Western countries and the Soviet Union by the Bulgarian parliament.

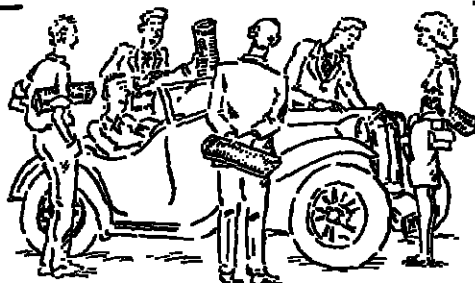
The leader of the three-man British team was Lord Tordoff, who said: "We saw no examples of malpractice or intimidation and few examples of cock-ups. At no point did

anyone appear to have any fear in telling us what they thought or what they were going to vote."

However, a very different message emerged from the 60-strong international observer team organised by the Washington-based Republican and Democratic institutes for international affairs. In their preliminary statement, they said: "The unfortunate reality is that fear is still a factor in this country." The statement added that the government had a "serious challenge... to erase this fear so that there will be no doubt that future elections will be decided by fully informed voters who are free to vote (according to) their conscience."

When challenged, members of the team explained that they were convinced that an element of fear existed, especially in the countryside. Mr Steingrimsur Hermannsson, the prime minister of Iceland, said: "Considering that this country has been under totalitarian rule for 45 years I have no doubt that political pressure exists here and especially in the villages that we would not deem acceptable in the West."

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SELL IT THROUGH THE TIMES

US flag law overturned

Washington - The US Supreme Court, by a narrow 5-4 vote, yesterday struck down a controversial federal law that made it a crime to burn the American flag, thus rejecting arguments from the Bush administration that the flag was an important national symbol. Justice William Brennan, who wrote the majority opinion, declared the law invalid because it infringed on constitutionally guaranteed rights of free speech. (Reuter)

Kuwait win

Cairo - Pro-government candidates won a landslide victory in controversial male-only elections held in Kuwait, which were boycotted by former parliamentarians who opposed the establishment of the partially elected assembly.

Dutch pact

The Hague - The Dutch government said it would sign a landmark pact next week easing border controls between France, West Germany and the Benelux countries. The signing of the pact had been delayed for six months.

Tunisia poll

Tunis - The ruling Constitutional Democratic Assembly Party won control of all but one of the 245 municipal councils in local elections, which were boycotted by the opposition. (Reuter)

Hijack plea

Stockholm - The Soviet Union asked Sweden to extradite Dmitri Semyonov, aged 17, who hijacked a Soviet airliner to Stockholm on Saturday. (Reuter)

Maximum jail

New York - Keith Mondello, aged 19, was sentenced to the maximum 5½-16 years in prison for his role in a mob racial killing in the tense suburb of Bensonhurst. (AP)

Women's move

Dhaka - Bangladesh plans to restore 30 seats in parliament exclusively for women, a privilege that lapsed three years ago. (Reuter)

Beer deal

Leipzig - East and West German brewers signed a beer deal which will set up a new joint brewery. (Reuter)

ARROWS PRO-CELEBRITY TENNIS TOURNAMENT

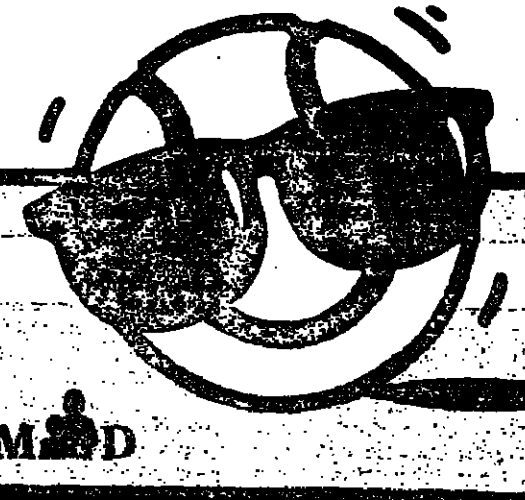
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Labour sights on rights

Raymond Plant

In the light of the Lords' defeat of the War Crimes Bill, the Labour party's linked ideas for a charter of rights and a reformed second chamber are coming under increased scrutiny.

If Labour is to reach beyond class interests, it must emphasise a sense of common citizenship by defining a set of common rights. Hence the importance of the proposed charter. It would include stronger laws against discrimination in terms of race or gender, laws granting freedom of information and a right to privacy, and a security services act to bring M15 and M16 under the general supervision of a standing committee of the House of Commons.

This list has caused some controversy on the left, because up to now the party, and in particular Roy Hattersley, has stood out against the idea of incorporating the European Convention on Human Rights into British law, as advocated by the pressure group Charter 88.

Mr Hattersley has argued with some plausibility that incorporation would not in itself protect civil and political rights, because the provisions of the Convention are vague and allow considerable latitude of interpretation. He believes that the most important rights, based upon the idea of equality before the law, must be entrenched not in a bill of rights, but in specific Acts of parliament, so that the scope of the rights is clear and clearly endorsed by democratic scrutiny.

He argues that a charter of rights set out in specific Acts of parliament would better protect individual rights than would incorporation of the Convention.

This view has been rejected by Charter 88 and the Liberal Democrats, because the Hattersley charter seems to wish to be selective about which rights in the European Convention should be given legislative backing.

Nevertheless, while the debate with Charter 88 has been useful, there is every reason to believe that the Labour party will choose to incorporate the Convention into British law. There are, I believe, two reasons for the change of mind. First, it would be absurd to argue that the Labour party's charter of rights goes beyond the Convention in securing legal protection for rights, while at the same time refusing to incorporate the Convention. Second, since British subjects have a right to appeal to the European Court of Human Rights for redress under the Convention, it would be odd if a Labour government in favour of rights did not allow direct appeal to the British courts on similar issues.

Inextricably linked to this is reform of the House of Lords. A second chamber should have a particular role in delaying legislation, especially legislation with a direct bearing on individual

rights. Some have said that it would fall to the government of the day to decide which legislation concerned individual rights, but this is not so. The legislation should be designated by the Speaker, just as he already designates financial bills.

Labour has resisted the idea, now widely discussed, that instead of democratic reform of the Lords, greater representation should be accorded to functional groups. At the moment, the Church of England is represented as the national church, and it has been argued that such representation in the second chamber should be extended to other religions and important groups in society, such as the CBI, the TUC, the Institute of Directors and voluntary associations.

To go down this road, however, would re-entrench the corporate state. For the government to give such groups political privileges in the legislative process would be open to two sorts of objection. First, such privileges would blur the distinction between the state and civil society, just when we are praising the emergence of autonomous civil societies in Eastern Europe. If we want a thriving, autonomous civil society of unions, voluntary associations and churches, we should not co-opt them into an *ex officio* legislative role. Second, the question of who should be granted these privileges is a minefield. Which religious groups would be represented in the Lords? Which economic vested interests? Which voluntary groups?

In a free, democratic society we should not be harking back to a political form of corporatism, not even the moral and spiritual corporatism which would follow from entrenching religious groups in the Lords. It is much better to go down the democratic path.

This is not to imply that the democratic path is not fraught with difficulty. The democratic option would require the judicial functions of the House of Lords to be discharged by a Supreme Court, and withdrawal of the representation of the Anglican Church. Most difficult of all, we should have to decide what sort of electorate to use to elect the second chamber, not to mention the Scottish parliament and the various assemblies Labour wants.

A form of proportional representation might be best, but the elections would have to reflect the role of the second chamber and the assemblies. There is no single answer to the question "what is a fair system of voting?" The form of the vote should be linked to the role of the political bodies being elected, and should recognise the democratic primacy of the Commons.

Along with all of this must go an emphasis on citizenship. The transformation of subjects into citizens cannot be secured by Acts of parliament alone.

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

Like, I imagine, most men of a certain age, I have teased myself with dreams of being invited—in the full autumn flower of my wisdom, tact, and probity—to do the state some service.

Nothing spectacular: I do not expect Douglas Hurd to summon me to his Athenaeum stall to confide that the Akond of Swat has been up to his old tricks again and that, if I care to chuck a few toiletries and the family Webley into my trusty cricket-bag, gum a ginger goatie to my chin, and present myself at Hendon airport when the moon is down, the nation will stand forever in my debt.

Nor, I compose my plotis against the possibility that the wardenship of some Oxford college or the chairmanship of some Royal Commission requires only my acquiescent grunt for the vellum to be shipped rodu to the calligrapher. Modesty, indeed, is my market-value: were, say, the curatorship of the Spanner Museum or the directorship of the Imperial Dandruff Fund to come up for grabs, I should wear my badge with pride.

It has thus been a source of chagrin to me that I have never opened my door to find members of a minor quango gathered upon the mat in the earnest hope that I might be persuaded to lead them into the broad sunny uplands. And the question I have to ask myself today is should I continue to wait, or should I grasp the one offer which has come along, and, moreover, count myself grateful for any opportunity to serve?

I ask because it is just this minute that it has come along. That, mind, is not to say it came unperceived. These things never do. When public honour is in the wind, that wind has to be tested. Last week, Her Majesty sent me a corned-beef sandwich.

Not, of course, personally. She has loyal servants to whom such duties are entrusted. That is why she creates knights: once, they were required to rally forth with lance and buckler to knock her enemies about; today, they dispatch corned-beef sandwiches. Of the knight in question, I have little to say; you

know Sir Clement to be not only varray, parfit and gentil, but also a doyen of the trough. Which, of course, explains why his sovereign charged him with not only posting sandwiches about, but also designing them in the first place.

For this was no ordinary corned-beef sandwich. It had tomato chutney in it, and it was signed by Sir Clement himself. I did not know whether to eat it or frame it. But hunger super-vened; it went down a treat. And then, hardly had I finger-nailed the last blob of chutney from my tie, I saw in my newspaper that Sir Clement had in fact worked his magic on behalf of Her Majesty's railways. Sadder, no doubt, by queues of petitioners moaning at her through teeth broken on InterCity cheddar, she had been graciously pleased to make known to the BR Board that if they wished to invite her noble employee Sir Clement to knock their sarnies into shape, she would not stand in their way.

But the revolution (if she will forgive the expression) has not stopped there. I know this, because her messenger has just brought a further missive, this time from her Manager of Inter-city On-board Services. My sandwich was merely to show what had been done, though magnificent, it is nothing to what there is yet to do. "I am seeking the help of people outside the industry by creating a small tasting panel who will meet three or four times a year to taste proposed food and drink. The purpose of this letter is to ask whether you..."

Nervous fingers are what the letter dropped from. Duty calls and honour beckons, but terror desiccates the very palate upon which duty and honour depend! Even as I spit my droplet of *nouveau potage* into the cuspidor provided, will I not think of the millions committed to my judgment? As the cry "Who's signed this bloody sarnie?" rings through the lavatory (G.4, will I not dare walk abroad for fear of vengeful mobs of the community flautant?)

It's different for Freud. *Noblesse oblige*. Then again, he too was a mere squire, once. We are, after all, talking dinner here. Could there be a going in it?

A change of style to suit the times

The editor, Simon Jenkins, outlines a new guide to crisp and concise English

Recent changes in the appearance of *The Times* culminate today in the implementation of a new style guide. While changes in layout speak for themselves, changes in a newspaper's handling of English merit explanation. The mirror that a newspaper holds up to the world is constantly smudged with jargon, bad usage and verbosity. A style guide is a periodic cleansing of that mirror.

The last full revision of the *Times* style guide was in the mid-1960s, and was soon overtaken by the neologisms of the nuclear, space and electronic age. Revisions followed apace, but in the past decade the guide has been progressively discarded in favour of *The Oxford Dictionary for Writers and Editors*. Since this has gaps and is in some respects unsuited to a daily paper, we decided to write a new style guide, which after a period of settling in will be published.

There are some 200,000 words of editorial matter in an average daily broadsheet paper, equivalent to two long novels. In some cases, the conventions governing these words must vary. "Mr" is always used on news pages, but would look odd in a rock music review (although *The Times* used doggedly to refer to Mr Ringo Starr).

Some of the words will be new and colloquial—such as the verb "to video"—and these come and go so fast that no style book can keep pace. Breaking rules is a feature of a living language, but a newspaper must be consistent in its pursuit of clarity and brevity.

The *Times* style guide has now been revised (in vigorous consultation with senior staff, disputes being referred to a star chamber of Philip Howard, Bernard Levin and myself. Other masters of style were on hand: Fowler, Gowers and, in a fierce skirmish over the abuse of "it", the incomparable William Cobbett ("Never put an it on paper without thinking well what you are about"). We also drew on the style guide of *The Economist*, notably on capitalisation.

Style is a matter of taste, and thus of controversy. Fowler himself complained, as early as 1926, that capitalisation in *The Times* "now completely bewilders me: Civil Service and Civil servant in the same sentence!" From today, *The Times* will resist the tendency to a Germanic capitalisation of nouns, by avoiding capitals wherever possible. Too many of them break the flow of the eye across a sentence and down a column of type. They also make pompous what need not be.

The general rule is that proper names, titles and institutions require capitals, but descriptive appellations do not, unless the result looks odd or undignified or confusing. Thus, government needs no capital letter; attempts to read its seamless web to justify capitalisation (*the Government, a government*) make for needless grey areas. The same goes for jobs that are obviously descriptive, such as prime minister, foreign secretary or even president. President takes a capital only when used as a personal title (President Bush). Only jobs and titles which are not essentially descriptive or would look confusing without capitals are accorded them (Chancellor of the Exchequer, Leader of the Opposition).

Minor changes will be made to titles, with Mr, Mrs, Miss and Ms not being required when the full name is first given, but used for subsequent mentions. The only exceptions are for convicted criminals, the long dead and artists, sportsmen and those whose fame transcends rules (the Reagan years). The title Ms will be used where requested, and in stories from the United States it will be used unless otherwise requested, in accordance with current usage.

Despite a spirited defence by the classicists, *The Times* will reluc-

tantly join Shakespeare's Kent in downgrading the "whoreson" zeal to an "unnecessary letter". So widespread is the -ise ending, even when voiced as -ize, that conformity is better than observance of the Greek zeta root. Hence, apologise, organise, emphasise, but capsize must plainly survive.

Fierce argument surrounded the bastions of America/United States and Russia/Soviet Union. Spoken English uses "American" and "Russian" so often that the offence caused to Canadians, Mexicans, Ukrainians and Moldavians is a small price to pay for not having to rewrite every reference as "US" or "Soviet". But a Russian is now politically specific, and we must distinguish him from a Soviet citizen. While Soviet readers should notice a difference, Americans may have to be more indulgent. As for Gorbach-ov, *The Times* has long been correct in its transliteration of the Cyrillic, but Gorbachev is now universal and we shall conform to this spelling.

The *Times* list of sloppy words to avoid includes: problem, provision, very, issue, accommodate, crisis, interesting and, above all, situation, with its nadir in "crisis situation". Also excluded are words that cause needless offence, such as geriatric, paralytic and spastic. Trillions are taboo, as are

don't, they'll and it's (except for certain eccentric columnists). Vidéos are in, but not supplies (except in quotation). Enquiries will enquire (not inquire). Singular is more potent than plural, so collective nouns and organisations are singular.

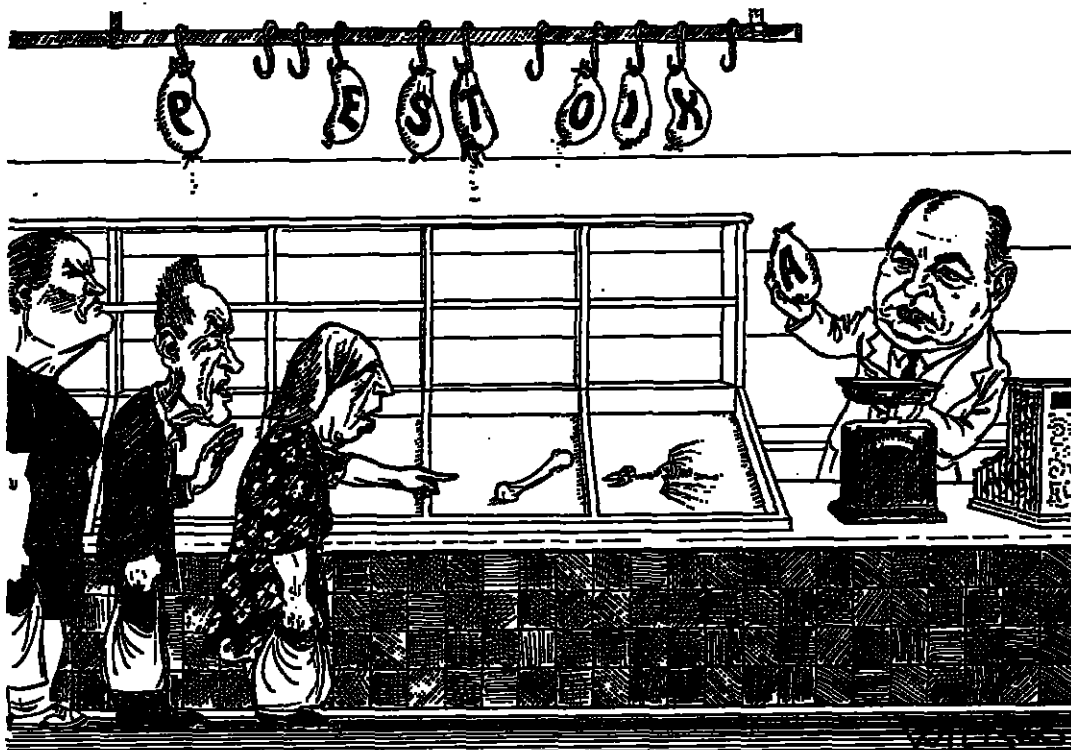
The titles of books, plays, works of art and newspapers will remain in italics, but foreign words are better in roman, including glasnost and perestroika. The use of hyphens is sometimes a matter of taste, granted the well-known distinction between extra marital and extra-marital sex. Words with Anglo-Saxon roots tend to be more immediate than those with Latin-Norman roots: so send rather than transmit.

As pertinent as ever is the old *Times* eulogy of no as "One of the most useful words in the English language". Used firmly, this splendid word will enhance any negative sentence. "He indicated his reluctance to accept the terms on which the proposal was offered" means "He said no". Brevity is the key to clarity. Without clarity a newspaper is useless.

All these and many more maxims will make *The Times* easier to read. The new guide is part of a programme, it will also reform our typography and layout. More changes are on the way.

Let them eat promises as perestroika stands trial

Richard Owen, visiting Moscow after five years, reports on disenchantment with reforms that failed to deliver



Against the background of a possible German salvage plan for the Soviet economy, President Gorbachev will today ask the Supreme Soviet (the Soviet parliament) to approve his government's plan for a market economy. The future of perestroika could be at stake. But the prospect of price rises has caused panic, and Boris Yeltsin, his arch-rival, has proposed what he claims to be a less painful transition to "normal economics".

To test the public mood, Mr Gorbachev could do worse than to visit the working-class suburb of Lenin, at the end of the Moscow Metro line. This week its residents have two things on their minds: football and food. The World Cup is available on television, but the second, for all Mr Gorbachev's promises, is in desperately short supply at the depressing expense of mud that passes for the suburb's open-air market.

The people of Lenin, a bleak industrial area, look more careworn and down-at-heel than when I was last in Moscow five years ago. Many believe the answer to their problems lies not in a free market and political pluralism, which Mrs Thatcher reformed during her visit, but in a return to the subsistence-level living standard provided by central planning. "No to Private Property" reads the giant scrawl on a dilapidated block of flats.

On the other hand, television viewers, when not watching football, are constantly told by journalists that the communist system is dying on its feet. The Russian people, like their leaders, are confused and uncertain.

Before flying home on Sunday, Mrs Thatcher described the Gorbachev reforms as the most exciting change in Europe "for a very long time". But although Mr Gorbachev's vision and courage are not in doubt five years after the launch of perestroika, he has gone as far towards Thatcherism as he can while remaining a communist. He has raised expectations without satisfying them, and daily becomes more unpopular, both with old-fashioned communists who think him too liberal, and

with impatient radicals who think him too timid.

According to a poll at the weekend, only 20 per cent of Russians still believe in perestroika, while 30 per cent think it has done more harm than good. "Why does Gorbachev still say communism can be reformed?" a young Russian friend asked as we watched soap-box orators in a Moscow street using their new freedoms to declare the party finished. "We can now say what we always knew, that after 70 years of communism, we are hopelessly behind the modern world. Seventy wasted years! Now we shall try something else."

Perestroika clearly has not produced results. The outward face of drab Moscow shopping is changing, as East-West joint ventures are set up. But most sales are for hard currency, not roubles. The art nouveau Savoy Hotel, near the

Bolshoi, has been restored (by Finns) after decades of neglect, but it is for foreigners only. Among Russians, only dollar-rich black marketeers benefit, reinforcing a common view that the free market means profiteering.

Television is now dominated by the irreverence and anarchism of the young, from zany pop videos to satirical documentaries on the Communist record in power. The day Mrs Thatcher gave Mr Gorbachev her fulsome backing, I watched a young television interviewer asking a Communist official if the party had a future at all. Sweating and fumbling, the official looked bewildered, while the interviewer was coolly aggressive and contemptuous. "What will your successor say in 70 years to my successor?" he asked the hapless apparatchik. "That we wasted another 70 years!"

On the other hand, the party apparatus, although on the defensive, remains powerful and can count on millions who fear change. Yegor Ligachev, who is regarded as leader of the conservative faction in the Politburo, visited Sweden this week to learn from the "Swedish model" of socialism. He duly acknowledged its efficiency, but to the despair of liberals he returned to Moscow still extolling the virtues of Leninism, and attacked those who were committing "sacrilege" by "besmirching" Lenin's name.

The radicals have their own fear that despite Mr Gorbachev's assertion (with reference to Milton Friedman) that the Russians will prove as enterprising as the Japanese after the second world war, some of the backwardness is due to native Russian inertia which the Soviet system has reinforced. Moreover, the new democratic parties will have an uphill struggle

to establish themselves. For the most part they have little money, no premises, and no organisation. Many of the new parties are being formed by former dissidents who at one time risked arrest to speak out, but now dress in suits and ties to sit as MPs. Boris Kagarlitsky, who was arrested under Andropov for founding the Soviet New Left, is busy founding a socialist party "in the western sense". Roy Medvedev, who used to have police camped permanently outside his flat to prevent him meeting journalists, now sits in the Russian Parliament and publishes articles on Solzhenitsyn in the official press. Some believe, the return of Solzhenitsyn himself is only a matter of time.

With events moving at breakneck speed, Thatcherism is represented in Russia by the Russian Democratic Party, which was set up by Nikolai Travkin, once a prominent communist, and Gary Kasparov, the chess champion. Mr Travkin says he left the Communist party because he found it shameful that a country with immense resources and land and a large, able population leads a miserable existence and barely manages to feed and clothe its citizens. The "transitional period" to a "normal society" with an efficient economy and competing parties will, he suggests, be "one or two years". But many young Russians fear that change will take much longer, and believe the economy will collapse while Mr Gorbachev is still trying to keep the Communist party together and launching further lengthy explanations of perestroika to a population that has lost all interest in it and almost all faith in him.

With or without a deal on German unity, West Germany has offered to contribute to the cost of withdrawing Soviet troops from Eastern Europe. As for financial credits, Moscow has had trouble taking up what is already on offer. In any case, Mr Gorbachev will find it difficult to admit to Russians that their economy is in such dire straits that only Russia's old enemy in Europe can rescue it.

Palace coup that misfired

Twenty-seven years after the plotting and intrigue that surrounds the election of Tory leaders comes in the memoirs of Lord Hailsham, our next month. Hailsham, who casts himself as the chief conspirator, reveals in *A Sparrow's Flight* that even as Sir Alec Douglas-Home was on his way to Buckingham Palace to be formally sworn in as prime minister after Harold Macmillan's resignation, a plot was being hatched to oust him. Hailsham, who by this stage had given up all hope of the succession, confesses that he summoned Reginald Maudling and Rab Butler to a secret meeting to try to persuade them not to serve under Douglas-Home, who he believed would lead the Tories to electoral defeat.

Hailsham says: "I was unable to set up such a meeting until it was known to all three that Alec was already on his way to the Palace. I placed my cards on the table. I said if we all declined to serve in it, Alec would not be able to form a government." But when Butler said he had given his word to Douglas-Home, Hailsham knew that was the end of it. Later that same day Hailsham agreed to serve the new and blissfully unaware prime minister; only Enoch Powell and Iain Macleod eventually declined. Hailsham continues to believe that Butler's decision was a disaster for the Tory party. "What I feel quite sure of is that either Rab or I would have won the 1964 election... the

Wilson era would never have come about."

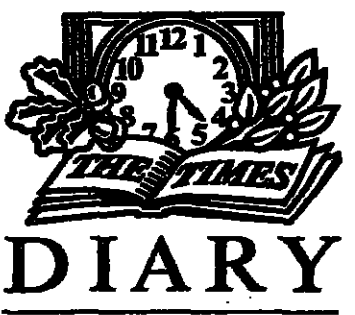
Lord Home yesterday expressed amazement at the revelation. "I had no idea such a meeting ever took place," he said. However, he was in forgiving mood, saying that as Hailsham was obviously a candidate, he was fully entitled to act as he did. "Without Rab's consent I could not have gone to the palace that day, but unknown to Hailsham, I had already got it."

In an attempt to end all the conspiring, the rules were of course subsequently changed, and the Conservative leadership became an elective post. The result was Margaret Thatcher and, as recent events have shown, plotting and intriguing stronger than ever.

A merry dance

Lord Morris of Castle Morris is coming under increasing pressure to resign as chairman of the Museums and Galleries Commission after biting the hand that promotes. As Professor Brian Morris of St David's University College, Lampeter, the bright-eyed and energetic academic gained eminence in the art world by being appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery and the National Heritage Memorial Fund and a director of the British Library. So pleased were the Tories with a man they viewed as one of them that Morris was given the plum job of chairman of the commission. Then, to the consternation of his patrons and colleagues, he accepted elevation in April—to the Labour benches in the Lords.

Colleagues, who were convinced that Morris was a sup-



porter of the Conservative party, say they are less concerned that he has turned out to be a Labour man than by his sacrificing his claim to an independent line by taking the official whip. Some are now saying that he has no alternative but to resign the chairmanship of the commission.

Lord Morris yesterday said he was aware of the difficulties. "I take the Labour whip. This obviously has implications, but I am not being stampeded. I will make any decisions in consultation with the arts minister. It is a delicate thing at the moment."

Her lips are sealed

Mrs Thatcher is not normally one to be outdone by the pretenders to her throne. But while Neil Kinnock, Paddy Ashdown and Sir Geoffrey Howe reveal the secrets of their first kisses in a book published yesterday, the prime minister has been uncharacteristically bashful. Alec Howe and Alison Whyte, the compilers of the celebrities' kiss and tell recollections, *First Kisses*, are mystified as to why they were given a polite but firm brush-off by 10 Downing Street, especially

since the proceeds go to the National Aids Trust. "Due to her business schedule, I think," says a far from convinced Alec Howe, son of Sir Geoffrey, who perhaps suspects that his father's recent rocky relationship with the prime minister has not helped the cause. All may be revealed later this year with the publication of *The Young Margaret Thatcher: The Childhood of an Autocrat*, which the publisher, Century, promises will tell for the first time the story of her first love, "the hard-hearted son of the local farmer, who jilted her to marry her sister Muriel".

Rattle shakes them
Yet another citadel has fallen to the baton of Simon Rattle with his successful Royal Opera debut last week. But eyebrows were raised at his dis-



regard for the traditional sartorial conventions when conducting Janáček's *Cunning Little Vixen*. It is not so many years since Sir Colin Davis was the first conductor at Covent Garden to dispense with white tie and tails in favour

of a black dinner jacket. Rattle, opting for neither, wore a black-and-gold open-neck shirt and baggy trousers, topped off with a fancy waistcoat. The Royal Opera House was reserved on the subject yesterday. "His clothes were very Simon Rattle. It was a highly individual choice," said a spokesman. Of the production, which features singers dressed as farmyard animals, she added: "There is a lot of invention on stage and, it seems, just as much invention in the orchestra pit."

In her prime

With the Queen reportedly not amused by the elderly-looking royal portrait on the new fiver, the Armenians were at pains not to make the same mistake with Mrs Thatcher. The exhibition of paintings by schoolchildren at five school in Leningrad, which she formally handed over as part of Britain's contribution to a earthquake relief, included two flattering portraits of her looking no more than 35—and a glamorous 35 at that. "Lovely," she said, and she has brought one of them, by 10-year-old Khachaturyan Mekhik, back to Britain.

Home Office minister John Patten, speaking yesterday at a conference on "Marriage Revisited," was somewhat shamefaced about the one-sided nature of his *Who's Who* entry, which lists as his recreation "talking to my wife". Patten insists that for the past two years he has been trying to change it to read "talking with my wife". A check of page 1,403 of the 1990 edition shows that despite his best efforts, the talk in the Patten household is still unilateral.

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GREEN FASCISM

MIKE LOWRY,
The White House,
Middle Coombe,
Nr Shaftesbury, Dorset.
June 1.

The verdict on regulation in the gas industry so far must be: slow progress in difficult circumstances. In the case of electricity the government has avoided some of the mistakes made in previous privatisations by splitting the industry into competing parts. The upsurge of competition between National Power, PowerGen, independent generators and the distribution companies since the new market came into operation on April 1 is the best vindication of this policy, and by implication a damning verdict on gas privatisation. Ofgas should keep up the pressure.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

making the application), they admitted, as we had alleged, that the meetings were banned because of threats of disorder from elements in Toxteth. To save the

**(Chairman) Liverpool University
Conservative Association,
2 Bedford Street North,
Liverpool, Merseyside.
June 5.**

MIKE LOWRY,
The White House,
Middle Coombe,
Nr Shaftesbury, Dorset.
June 1.

One to one adds up to a chic partnership

Marriages made in heaven: fashion designers, buyers and advisers choose the women who wear their clothes well

When top designers parade their latest lines, a trained eye can often pick out the clothes created for a particular woman. From a blur of thousands, the successful store buyer must keep one or two customers in mind when investing in a season's stock. Uncompromised design talent that insists on creating cute, perky pouffes when most rational women seek flattering, comfortable clothes that are spare in detail, can win respect but few customers. Every successful fashion designer and retailer has a focus, a special relationship with a customer. And when that customer talks, they listen.

Perched on a blue sofa on the third floor of Harvey Nichols in Knightsbridge, Gabriella di Nora, the store's personal shopping manager, dispenses coffee, orange juice or Pernier to her customers and listens. In her role as consultant to customers who, short of time or confidence, want help with their shopping, she knows her job often goes beyond advice on what to buy.

"Sometimes I think I play the role of psychoanalyst," she says. "I make sure they walk out of here with more confidence in their wardrobe. I do not impose anything on them. We choose together."

Customers are not only the big spender, but the banker, career consultant, television presenter, and even a princess or two, who do not have the time to trail through the store assembling the clothes they need.

One regular customer for Miss di Nora's shopping service is Marjorie Bell, photographed with her here, who arrives at Harvey Nichols confident that after one telephone call a rail of suitable clothes will have been assembled.

As the head of protocol at the American embassy, Mrs Bell has a diary packed with receptions, luncheon and dinner parties. "I must be dressed at 9pm," she explains. "I wear navy rather than black as it looks less formal in the day and can be dressed up at night, and if I feel too dressy in the day I hide under a jacket or short coat."

Paul Costelloe, one of Britain's most commercially successful designers, creates the crisply tailored or softer scoop-necked jackets in the



Above: Sylvia Lawson Johnston, in rust linen jacket, £79.95; and Patsy Seddon in khaki cotton grosgrain jacket, £99.95; flowered linen/viscose short skirt, £82.95. All Patsy Seddon from Phase Eight, 345 Fulham Road, SW10; 28a Kensington Church Street, W8; 61 Grosvenor Street, W1; and branches; Liberty, W1; Frock Shop, Woburn Sands; Leo Cadia, Clifton, Bristol; La Bonne, Canterbury; and Gatsby, Salisbury

Irish linens and tweeds that are his trademark. He supplies the wonderfully textured knitwear and pretty detailed shirts they need, as well as skirts that are neat and short or have a longer, more romantic line. "I think of my customer as independent-minded and with many different moods," he says. He keeps in mind his busy wife, Anne, mother of their five small children, who mixes clothes from his two collections (a sportier, lower-priced Dressage range as well as the Paul Costelloe label line) with Top Shop leggings or a Marks & Spencer shirt.

He need look no further than Diana Heumann, photographed with him here. She was a customer long before she opened a flourishing shop in Amersham, Buckinghamshire, last year that sells only the Paul Costelloe range. "Unlike most designers, Paul actually understands women," Mrs Heumann says.

Catherine Walker, the French-born designer, has obviously developed a special dialogue with the Princess of Wales and the rest of her high-profile couture clientele, such as Shakira

Caine, photographed with her here. When the princess or, say, Selina Scott and Sue Lawley are seen looking stunning in her creations, customers arrive demanding versions of the same.

"When a woman wants to look like someone else, the result is always disappointing," Ms Walker says. "I try to think about the life each one leads, the role they play."

Mrs Caine, wife of Michael and a former model, is enthusiastic about the cut of earlier Chelsea Design favourites, a short dress in scarlet lace, a hot pink jacket and a long sculpted velvet dress. "The great plus of having a woman designer," she says, "is she understands how we want to look."

The success of Patsy Seddon's chain of Phase Eight shops and the own-label clothes she sells to stores countrywide is based on the special relationship she enjoys with her customers. In 1979, she and her husband, Julian, moved to Wandsworth, south London, with their two children. There was a need, she sensed, for a shop to supply women like herself a mix of casual and sensibly priced clothes for special occasions.

"I knew what their priorities would be," she explains. Eleven years later, with 11 shops in smart residential areas fringing central London, and one in Soho (others are planned in Edinburgh and Guildford), Mrs Seddon has a following among working mothers, such as her sister, Sylvia Lawson Johnston, photographed with her here.

Mrs Lawson Johnston, an interior designer based in Aberdeen, is a typical customer, feeding her sister with comments on her clothes. "I am a stickler for good quality fabric," she says, "and Patsy is very conscious about price."



Above: Catherine Walker, the designer, in grey pinstripe collarless jacket, £850, black wool crepe skirt, £315; white Swiss cotton T-shirt, £65 (all from her De Luxe line), with Shakra Caine in a midnight blue, silk faille dress with rhinestone buttons, £2,800, to order from Mrs Walker for Chelsea Design Company, 65 Sydney Street, SW3

Left: designer Paul Costelloe in blue chambray shirt, £19.99, Marks & Spencer, selected branches; Levi 501 jeans, £35, nationwide stockists; tie, £36, Kertzo, 27 Brook Street, W1, with client Diana Heumann, wearing a corset print cotton clog jacket, £295; violet linen skirt, £100, Paul Costelloe, 25 High Street, Amersham; Fenwick, W1; Harrods, SW1; Harvey Nichols, SW1; Alison Harrison, Cheltenham; Brown Thomas, Dublin

Far left: Gabriella di Nora of Harvey Nichols in cream wool jacket, £410, skirt, £140, Norma Kamali; black silk vest, £39, with Marjorie Bell in a flowered silk jacket, £200; sarong skirt, £180, Anne Klein II, and satin vest, £59, Marni; all Harvey Nichols, SW1

Make up by Fiona Goller Hair by Vicki Partridge at Daniel Galvin Photographs by JOHN SWANNELL



SIX MONTHS OLD. THREE LIVES LEFT.

Tom was a stray and had clearly survived a number of scrapes before the one that brought him to us.

He had been badly injured by a car, and his luck would finally have run out if The Blue Cross hadn't been there to help.

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Running in the family

Ferragamo, the celebrated Italian shoemaker, is co-sponsor, with Christie's Fine Art, of this year's Grosvenor House Antiques Fair, which opens in London tomorrow with an Italian theme. However, the real tribute to the heritage of craftsmanship carried on by Salvatore Ferragamo's family business will be the number of Ferragamo signature bow-tied pumps sported by the numerous guests.

Vara, the best-selling style with its distinctive flat grosgrain bow which, in kid, suede or silk, trots out of Ferragamo's shops around the world at a rate of 150,000 a year, is a particular favourite of discreet society dressers.

The Princess of Wales, guest of honour at the gala tomorrow evening in aid of Birthright and the Keats-Shelley Memorial Association, is herself a customer and may well be wearing a pair of Vara shoes.

The Ferragamo dynasty will be out in force. Wanda Ferragamo, Signor Ferragamo's widow, is matriarchal president. Their six children share the running of the business from the 13th



century Palazzo Feroni in Florence. Fulvia the Marchesa di San Giuliano, and the eldest of the Ferragamo children, heads the shoe business and can take credit for creating Vara in 1978. Fioruccio Ferragamo, the eldest son, has overall responsibility as managing director of the international empire with its turnover of £90 million.

Fulvia Visconti Ferragamo is responsible for the silk prints which she turns into scarves, shirts and lining for the ready-to-wear collection created by Giovanna, the youngest sister.

Meanwhile, Leonardo Ferragamo masterminds the menswear line and Massimo, the youngest brother, based in New York, looks after the US market, which provides 60 per

cent of the business. Harrods, which is planning a major Italian promotion for the autumn, is expanding its Ferragamo department, where the silk scarf commemorating Signor Ferragamo's flamboyant shoe design of the Thirties and Forties, in a jazzy all-over print, is a best-seller at £98.

So recently the radiant bride in every Chanel show, Ines de la Fressange (left) married Luigi d'Urso at the weekend in Tarascon, Provence, wearing Yves Saint Laurent white tulle. For the reception the bride wore a Lanvin suit by Eric Bergere and for the soiree a Christian Lacroix T-shirt top and pouffe skirt. Her six-year career as a Chanel model was ended last year by Chanel's designer, Karl Lagerfeld, when she appeared as the model for the new Marianne, the symbol of French republicanism.

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Next move

On Thursday a half-price sale opens at Next's flagship store in Kensington High Street, before it closes for rebuilding at the end of July. The store's "extensive refurbishment" is expected to reduce the expansive scale of the two-storey monument to the heyday of the High Street chain. Opened by George Davies, Next's then chief executive, three years ago, the store - with its restaurant, cafe, flower shop, furnishings and fashions for all the family - is now seen as a showcase for the spendthrift Eighties and an extinct lifestyle.

Warehouse stock of fashions and furnishings from Next shops and Next Directory will be on sale, and current summer stock will filter through as the two-month sale progresses.

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ARTS

CLASSICAL MUSIC: ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL

Composers have their uses

Richard Morrison reviews the annual festival which owes its existence and inspiration to Benjamin Britten

Benjamin Britten once defined his compositional aim as "to be useful, and to the living". That is a deceptively unambitious target: no striving after immortality, no probing of avant-garde frontiers, just the pursuit of a utilitarian ideal, just like the village grocer. Yet this aspiration remains the greatest of challenges to a new generation, and nowhere does the challenge seem more forthright than at the Aldeburgh Festival, which opened last weekend.

The festival has not been short of featured composers in the 14 years since Britten died: this time, Elliott Carter and Alexander Goehr are in residence, and Aaron Copland (in his 90th year) is also generously honoured. But for composers who are themselves seeking to be "useful", Aldeburgh must be the most daunting place on earth. Nearly every building seems to attest that Britten pretty well had the monopoly on musical usefulness.

Here, for instance, is the Snape Maltings Concert Hall, built because Britten hypothesised an entire community into defying geography and placing themselves at the centre of musical England. There, drawn up on the shingle, are the fishing boats — a reminder that Britten fashioned a Suffolk fishing tale into one of our century's finest operas. That was an especially "useful" triumph, arriving precisely when post-war Britain needed a masterpiece to fire its cultural rebuilding. And across the river is Orford Church, which Britten once filled with a pageant of singing and bugling children. That 1958 premiere of *Noye's Fludde* transformed for ever expectations of children's music-making.

But the building which surely holds the greatest mystique must be the Red House, Britten's home. Not only was this the factory from which great compositions flowed with disconcerting regularity, it also seems like a power-house today: the Britten estate continues to fund the festival, the Britten-Pears School, and many other activities. Britten's pledge to be "useful, and to the living" holds good still, though the man lies in Aldeburgh cemetery. His self-made millions are a reminder to composers that although they are not "owed a living" by a community, there is nothing to stop them earning one.

Aaron Copland was, fittingly, represented by rare performances of "useful" stage works: the "play-opera for high school" called *The Second Hurricane* and his 1954 three-act opera *The Tender Land*. Neither is Copland, the studiously naive, folksy style intermittently promises to blossom into a second *Appalachian Spring*

but rarely does. Both works do, none the less, indicate how a composer with a social conscience made himself useful in the immediate pre- and post-war years.

The Second Hurricane evokes the Depression years when a series of natural disasters struck the American South, and citizens were exhorted to be good neighbours, stand shoulder to shoulder against adversity, and so on. Six teenagers volunteer to go to the flooded Mississippi plain to help with relief work. The foot-tapping, finger-tickling goodness of the opening chorus, "Have you ever had an adventure?", captures their carefree spirit. But they fly into a series of Dick Tracy-esque catastrophes: the plane's engine fails, the radio expires, the second hurricane is on them and the river is rising. As in *Lord of the Flies*, the kids turn on each other, until forced to act as a team. "We got an idea of what it was like with each one pulling together," they reminisce.

Its companion was possibly Britten's worst-ever work, the *Children's Crusade*. It sets Brecht's polemical verse about the gangs of starving children roaming the Polish countryside in 1940, but never comes near to matching Brecht's dry, sardonic tone. Creditable performances came from the Finchley Children's Music Group and Suffolk County Percussion Ensemble.

Copland's *The Tender Land*, in its understated way, pinpoints one ambiguity in the American Dream. Girl from a mid-West farming community falls in love with Drifter on the eve of her graduation ceremony. She wants to elope, he wants to settle down. She leaves home anyway. Mother learns the hard way that there comes a point when a protective parent must learn to let go. A sub-plot, involving something nasty in the woodshed, is sometimes seen as a metaphor for McCarthyism.

There are enough unmistakable Copland fingerprints here to make listening worthwhile (and *Virgin Classics* has just released a complete recording). But the opera lacks that crucial something: drama. Certainly this semi-staged performance, conducted by Philip Brunelle — which had the farmers and cowboys in dinner jackets, and the Philharmonia Chorus attempting to enact a wild barn dance — left too much to the imagination.

The Festival hit a vein of compelling drama on Sunday, with Alexander Goehr's superb *Triptych* — three music-theatre pieces first seen two years ago in London. Each is as angry, sharp and pertinent as a



Expressionist horror-mime: Richard Stuart as Naboth in *Naboth's Vineyard*

dagger thrust into the ribs, and scored brilliantly for chamber groups and three or four singers. "Naboth's Vineyard" retells, with all the horror-mime of an expressionist German silent film, the Old Testament story of the man whose vineyard is coveted by Jezebel's ineffectual husband. She arranges for the owner to be stoned to death, bringing God's wrath onto her own house. "Shadowplay" is a visually striking enactment of a Plato conundrum, involving

an athletic actor (Paul Wilson) writhing up on a rope, while "Sonata about Jerusalem" gives an old story of anti-Semitism an effective new twist. Lucy Bailey staged the *Triptych* cleverly, and Richard Bernard coaxed a fine realisation of Goehr's electrifying score from Music Projects/London.

In Friday's classical column, Paul Griffiths reviews the first performances in the London International Opera Festival

RADIO

Quirky, aristocratic grace under pressure

RULA Lenska's great-grandfather had a recalcitrant valet who persistently ignored his master's bell when summoned in the course of the night. The master hit on the expedient of tying a long string to a button of his man's livery, and tugging the other end of it instead of the bell-rope. On reeling in the string, however, he found to his chagrin not a valet but a valet's jacket. This can happen even in the best Polish families.

From *Dziękuję to Willesden* (Radio 4, Wednesday) is a three-part series in which the sometime Countess Elizabeth Tyskiewicz, the actress's mother, reviews her life from aristocratic innocence to bemused exile by way (tomorrow) of Ravensbruck. It is not talking out of school to advertise

the final broadcast, in which the recently liberated prisoner recognises a certain woman sashaying down Gloucester Road. The fact that this former concentration camp guard is beautiful makes the anecdote wrong-foot the listener entirely.

The whole brief series is characterized by such sudden shafts of quirky happenstance — the family's head gardener, for instance, who used to weigh little boys before and after visiting the hot-house so as to detect filched fruit about their persons — but its main attraction lies in the speaker's performance and attitude. She comes from a generation capable of reminiscing in connected sentences without notes and without too much as a smear of self-regard.

Though her recollections are alternately bizarre and horrific, she takes no audible pride in having undergone the experiences, which might almost have happened to someone else entirely. One thinks inescapably of another woman whose memories the world has shared, Christabel Bielewicz, and not just because the ovens bulked so large in both their lives.

Compare and contrast the performance and attitude of Jeffrey Archer in *On The Ropes* (Radio 4, Thursday), a series in which John Humphrys invites the great and good to bare their breasts in relation to their public vicissitudes. The Archerian legend is too boringly familiar to rehearse here, consisting as it does of an

identikit mini-series posing as autobiography: success, catastrophe, thumping hard graft leading to reacceptance followed by yet more disaster.

The interview took its heat from Archer's relations with the media. Why, for example, had he chosen to accept the invitation to be interviewed? "If I may for a moment be sycophantic," brayed the former deputy chairman of the Conservative party, "which I'm sure I haven't been so far." Humphrys was a proven pro and unlikely to stitch one up on air. A decent chap, in other words — straight bat and up at six every morning, unlike some wretched oiks we could mention.

The language of the Edwardian pavilion is appropriate, for Archer

exists in a fantasy world where one has only to talk like a headmaster on prizegiving day for moral nuances to shuffle shamefacedly back into line, grateful in their way for having had the simple, mainly virtues pointed out to them. The fact that this leads him in turn to outbreaks of hierarchical dementia — "I had the privilege of being under Norman Tebbit"; "I had the privilege of speaking to Kenneth Baker" — goes unacknowledged. Indeed, by the rules of the game it cannot be heard amid the deafening din of bumptious counter-jumping.

Incidentally, Archer appreciates constructive comment; the thing that really gives him the pip is snide criticism.

MARTIN CROPPER

JAZZ

Vibrations good as ever

Clive Davis meets octogenarian jazz bandleader Lionel Hampton

Sixty years ago, when he was an eager young drummer, Lionel Hampton — known generally as "Ham" to his fans — acquired another nickname, one that some of his friends still use today. The epithet was bestowed on him by Louis Armstrong after he employed Hampton on a rousing club date in Los Angeles. "You swings so good," the trumpeter told him, "I'm a call you Gates."

The nickname remains thoroughly appropriate today, despite Hampton's advanced years (after years of confusion, he now concedes that he was born in 1908). Still active and still touring, he presents big-band shows which summon up unbelievable reserves of energy, his blissful smile always in place as he beats out endless vibrato and drum solos in vibrato and drum solos in vibrato and drum solos in vibrato.

With its heavy backbeat and rhythm-and-blues riff patterns, Hampton's big band was one of the forerunners of rock 'n' roll. He recalls making an album called *Rock and Roll Rhythm* in 1946; his record company refused to release it because, he says, it was too "cacophonous". He now says he is working on a concept called *Synco-Jazz*, though the twists and turns of his explanation mean that the definition of the form remains extremely hazy. Whatever his plans, Hampton certainly has little time for performers of the 1990s, such as Prince who, it could be said, are the heirs to his tradition. "Prince? I've seen him on television," Hampton gives a chuckle. "He's running a show. We're talking about two different things — music and vaudeville."

Hampton's great contribution, of course, was to bring the vibrato — "the vibes" — into the front line of jazz. He recalls that the first time he played the instrument was in 1930, during a recording session with Armstrong.

He has been an astute talent-spotter as well, providing openings for Charles Mingus, Dexter Gordon, Wes Montgomery and many others.

His progress from a relatively well-to-do Southern family is diligently recorded in *Ham*, a volume with few indiscretions and a discography which takes up a good third of the text. While Miles Davis's recent autobiography splashed the bile in all directions, Hampton's has a good word to say for virtually everyone. Benny Goodman, for instance, who was far from popular with many of his sidemen, emerges as a conscientious friend and employer. Hampton tells how Goodman went out of his way to protect him and pianist Teddy Wilson at a time when the idea of black and white musicians playing together could still cause outrage.

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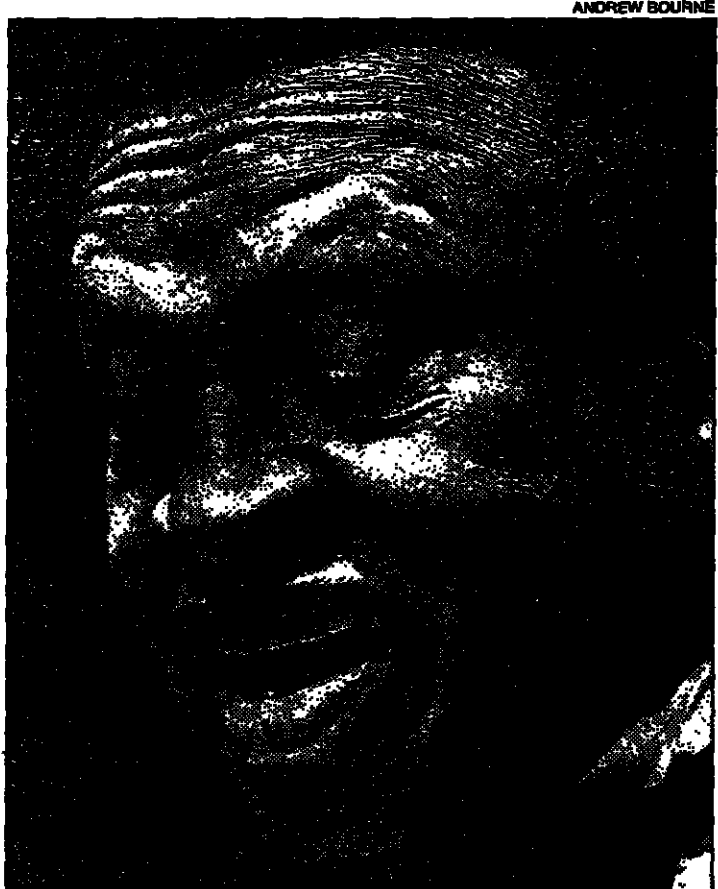
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The leader had noticed a set standing idle in the corner. It was normally only used to play the chime signature of the local radio station. While waiting for a technical fault to be fixed, he asked what the instrument was, and whether Hampton could play it. Hampton, who had dabbled with the xylophone at school, bravely deserted his drum kit and tried his hand with the mallets.

A virtuoso was born. Hampton's success, however, owes as much to the shrewd business sense of his wife, Gladys, who died in 1971. Stories of her firm hand with the purse-strings are legion. Hampton now has extensive property holdings, and has supervised the building of a number of low-income housing projects. "I could be a real-estate tycoon, if I had the time," he says, only half-jokingly.

Politics is another of his pursuits: he is a die-hard Republican activist, a living reminder that the GOP was once the party of Abraham Lincoln. In the 1940s Hampton helped Richard Nixon's congressional campaigns in Los Angeles. Even earlier, according to the book, he played at rallies in Connecticut for Senator Prescott Bush, whose teenage son, George, ferried back and forth with supplies of Coca-Cola. In 1969 Hampton played at Nixon's inaugural gala; in 1988 he was a Bush delegate at the nominating convention. He sees the issue in plain terms: "The Democrats use blacks just to get their vote. Then they forget all about us. George Bush has done a lot of good deeds: he's got blacks in some powerful jobs."

Where would he stand, though, if the race was between Jesse Jackson and Dan Quayle? There is a moment's hesitation before Bill Clinton diplomatically steps in to rephrase the question — Jesse Jackson versus George Bush. Hampton stands by his party, and



Smile in place: Lionel Hampton is at his happiest on stage

we return to discussing the music. Retirement does not appear to enter his plans. He still has an appetite for touring and talks of giving more concerts in Eastern Europe. Like a good professional, he will probably continue playing to the very end. Last year, at the Lewisham Festival, there was an awful moment when, in full swing, he suddenly tumbled backwards, falling almost in slow motion. Fortunately, one of his saxophonists caught him before he hit the floor, and Hampton carried on as if nothing had happened. When the time does come, even God will have to work hard to get him off the stage.

Hampton: An Autobiography, by Lionel Hampton and James Haskins, will be published by Robson Books on Thursday at £14.95



Brochure available from: 5 High Street, Woking, Surrey, GU24 0JH. Tel: (0753) 850124

CRITICS' CHOICE: CONCERTS

MORE CATHEDRAL CLASSICS: The London Festival Orchestra, directed by Roes Poppe, is tonight joined by the Carlsberg Cathedral Choir for Schubert's *Mass in G*, and the young soprano Ida Maria Turi to sing Handel's *Salve Regina*, adding Mozart's *Sinfonia concertante* (K 364) and Haydn's *Symphony No 49 "La Passione"*. Carlsberg Cathedral, Carlsberg (0228 512444), tonight, 7.30pm, £5, £7.

STRINGS ATTACHED: Spot up-and-coming talent as six string players, aged between 18 and 22, compete in the final for the 1990 Shell LSO scholarship.

MIDSUMMER MOZART: First of three concerts by the excellent Orchestra of St John's, Smith Square, playing all-Mozart under their conductor John Lubbock. Philippe Davies and Caryl Thomas are soloists in the *Flute/Harp Concerto*, plus two Overtures (*Don Giovanni* and *Marriage of Figaro*) and "Jupiter" Symphony. St David's Hall, The Hayes, Cardiff (0222 371236/235900), tomorrow, 8pm, £3-£10 (20 per cent reduction on block booking); also June 17 and 19.

RECORDED AND CONSORT: A Greenwich Festival 16th-century assortment by The Consort of London includes Vivaldi Recorder Concertos, in A minor and C major, Piers Adams the soloist, and Julia Gardwood playing a Marcellino Oboe Concerto. Robert Haydon Clark is violinist/director, also for Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No 2 and Haydn's "Missa Theresa" Symphony (No 48 in C). Royal Naval College Chapel, Greenwich, London SE 18 (081 317 8687/855 5900), tomorrow, 7.30pm, £5-£7.

ALDEBURGH COMPOSERS: Alexander Goehr (Britten) and Elliott Carter (USA) are this year's composers in residence at the Aldeburgh Festival (see review, left), both represented in a widely-assorted programme by the Britten-Pears Orchestra. American pianist-conductor Lukas Foss is soloist in the Bach F minor Concerto. Snape Maltings, Aldeburgh (0728 45343), Thurs, 8pm, £7.50-£13.50.

SOUTH BANK CHAMBER: The long-lived London Chamber Orchestra can be heard in Elgar's introduction to *Allegro and Serenade* directed by Christopher Warren-Green. He takes the solo part in Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto before ending with the latter's "Italian" Symphony. Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE 1 (071 928 8800), Fri, 7.45pm, £4-£12.

SCOTTISH PROMS: Evelyn Glennie is the percussion virtuoso featured in one of the Scottish National Orchestra's Glasgow Proms, playing xylophone in a Tchaikovsky Concerto, and Richard Bernard coaxed a fine realisation of Goehr's electrifying score from Music Projects/London.

FAUSTIAN DAMNATION: Swiss-born Charles Dutoit, a Berlioz conductor of keen perception, takes the Philharmonia and its Chorus through the musically dramatic adventures of *The Damnation of Faust*, sung in French with Maria Ewing (Marguerite), Jerry Hadley (Faust), Pierre Thau (Mephisto), Roderick Earle (Brander). Festival Hall, South Bank (as above), Sat, 7.30pm, £5-£18.

SINFONETTA AT SNAPE: London Sinfonietta virtuosos take Britten's *Young Person's Guide* as a starting-point for displaying multi-layered expertise needed for Elliott Carter's challenging *Concerto for Orchestra*, Debussy's balletic *Jour et nuit* and the ritualistic *Cortège* by Colin Matthews. Snape Maltings (as above), Sat, 8pm, £9.50-£16.50.

OLYMPIC MANCHESTER: A gala to launch "Entertaining the Dream", an Olympic Festival of events from five continents, has Dame Kiri Te Kanawa singing Richard Strauss with Sir George Solti conducting the BBC Philharmonic. Orchestral Leader first, then Don Juan preceding the elegant *Four Last Songs*. Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, Manchester (061 831 7768/7733), Sun, 7.30pm, £5-£25.

MOZART ENCOUNTER: The English Baroque Soloists and Monteverdi Choir conducted by John Eliot Gardiner give the favour of period-style performance to Mozart's unfinished Requiem. Sylvia McNair, Anne Sofie von Otter, Anthony Rolfe-Johnson and Cornelius Hauptmann are multi-national soloists. Programme begins with the finest ballet music Mozart wrote the long suite from *Idomeneo*. Festival Hall, South Bank (as above), Sun, 7.30pm, £4-£19.

NOEL GOODWIN: HOROSZOWSKI AT SNAPE: The veteran Polish-born pianist, Mieczyslaw Horoszewski has found a niche for himself at the Aldeburgh Festival, largely responsible for focusing the public eye on him. This year he turns to Bach, Beethoven, Schumann and, of course, Chopin, with the E flat Nocturne, F sharp Impromptu and B minor Scherzo. Snape Maltings (as above), tonight, 8pm, £9.50-£16.50.

TAKACS QUARTET: Hungary's finest string quartet divide their week between Aldeburgh (Snape Maltings, Sat, 10.30am and Sun, 8pm) and London, where their Baroque concert presents Mozart's K421 and K428 Quartets and Beethoven's great A minor Op 132 work. Barbican Hall (as above), tomorrow, 7.45pm, £7.50.

FISCHER-DIESKAU: Two recitals featuring a work by Armin Remann, composer of *King Lear* and one of Fischer-Dieskau's most valued accompanists. Tonight, he is joined by the young German Chamber Quartet. Remann's "Unrevealed", setting of Byron's letters to his wife, which will be followed by Schubert's "Death and the Maiden" Quartet. On Monday (8pm) he will give the world premiere of Remann's *Shine and Dark*. Snape Maltings (as above), Fri, 8pm, £13.50-£19.50.

IL PASSIONATO is the name of the song by Claudio Monteverdi. This is a programme of early Italian and English songs, given as part of the Spitalfields Festival. Soprano Susie LeBlanc, tenor Ian Honeyman and bass Richard Westreich also turn to Lawes's friends and Lutes, Purcell's pox and plague, Monteverdi's "Migra sumus" and Monteverdi's "Acqua limpida". Christ Church, Commercial Street, London, E1 (071 248 4260), Fri, 7.30pm, £4-£12.

SOVIET SCRIBANI: One of the Soviet Union's most exciting young pianists in this decade of abundant Russian pianism is Nikolai Demidenko. His return to the Wigmore Hall, after a highly acclaimed recital last November, brings Schumann's Sonata No 2, Op 19, Schumann's Sonata No 1, Op 11 and Chopin's Variations on Mozart's "La ci darem". Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street, London, W1 (071 935 2141), Sat, 7.30pm, £9.

MIDSUMMER MUSIC: The Chandos Baroque Players offer two evenings of music: on Sat, Bach and Handel trio sonatas and Telemann's *Ta'musik*; on Sun, Baroque Lullaby and Telemann. An extended interval gives time for a picnic in the garden. Durham Massey Hall, Alnham, Cheshire (061 941 1025), Sat and Sun 7pm, £10.

SAXTET AT PACKWOOD: Packwood House in Warwickshire is host to a garden concert given by a lively saxophone quartet who present works by Ravel, Chuck Corea, Vivaldi and Bartok. Tickets from 6pm. Packwood House, Leamington, Solihull, Warwickshire (05643 2024), Sun, 7.30pm, £4 or £12 for four.

A CRUMB FOR A CELLO: Robert Max, a young British cellist well worth a visit, enterprisingly programmes the contemporary American composer George Crumb's early and vividly written Cello Sonata in a recital which begins and ends with Beethoven. Programme includes Alan Rawsthorn's Concert Piece (in celebration of the composer's 90th birthday year) and Schumann's Adagio and Allegro in A flat. Wigmore Hall (as above), Mon, 7.30pm, £4-£7.

HILARY FINCH

PHOTOSALES

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- ### BBC 1
- 6.00 Ceefax
 - 6.30 BBC Breakfast News with Nicholas Witchell and Fiona Foster 8.55 Regional news and weather
 - 9.00 News and weather followed by The Travel Show Guides, Florida (r) 9.35 Discoveries Birds (r) 9.35
 - 10.00 News and weather followed by The Pink Panther Show, Cartoon
 - 10.25 Playdays. For the very young. Today's story is Dilly Goes Swamp
 - 10.50 Cricket: First Test. Live coverage of the final day's play between England and New Zealand from Trent Bridge, introduced by Tony Lewis, incl at 10.55
 - 12.00 News and weather, and 12.55 Regional News and weather
 - 1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Hayton, Weather
 - 1.30 News (Ceefax)
 - 1.50 Cricket: First Test. Coverage of the afternoon's play from Trent Bridge. Northern Ireland: 2.15 Open House 3.10 Cricket
 - 3.50 Chucklevision. Paul and Barry get hotel jobs (r) 4.05 Happy Families. Series based on the card game 4.20 Ovide (r) 4.35 Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles. Cult cartoon
 - 5.00 Newsround 5.05 Expo. Johnny Bart finds out about the Bronze Age in Cragganowan Museum in Sharnon Town, Ireland. (Ceefax)
 - 5.35 Neighbours. (r) (Ceefax). Northern Ireland: Sportsweek 5.40 Inside Usher
 - 6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Anna Ford, Weather
 - 6.30 Regional News Magazines. Northern Ireland: Neighbours
 - 7.00 Style Trial. Helen Atkinson-Wood hosts the unpleasantly voyeuristic show in which "celebrities" try into the lifestyles of homeless members of the public. Tonight's panel includes ex-Bros manager Tom Watkins, writer Molly Perkin and singer Sinitta. (Ceefax)



Barry Norman: with the latest films (10.25pm)

- ### BBC 2
- 7.10 Open University: Working for Love. Ends at 7.35
 - 8.00 News
 - 8.15 Westminster. Yesterday's parliamentary proceedings
 - 9.00 Daytime on Two: Techno. Three hundred-year-old Japanese wooden robots 9.20 Zig Zag. The story of Muhammad 9.40 Who - Me? Kim wants to go to the disco 10.00 Thinkabout. Canals and narrowboats 10.15 A-level Economics. Relocation 10.40 Over to You. Traffic problems in a Lancashire village 11.00 Watch. Life in rock pools 11.15 Inset. Teachers' industrial placement experiences 12.15 A-level German. Events around the opening of the Berlin Wall 12.35 Timmy and Vicky 12.55 Business Matters. The implications of German reunification for British business 1.20 Charlie Chalk. Cartoon 1.35 Entertainment
 - 2.00 News and weather followed by You and Me (r) 2.15 Sign Extra. An edition of the environmental programme Nature, with sign language and subtitles (r) 2.40 Made by Man. The art and science of tanning 2.55 Delta Mailman. A look at a mail-boy service
 - 3.00 News and weather followed by Westminster Live. Includes Prime Minister's Question Time 3.50 News, regional news and weather
 - 4.00 Cricket: First Test. England v New Zealand. Coverage of the final day's play from Trent Bridge

- 7.30 EastEnders. Charlie Cotton, like the rest of us, is concerned about Dot. Sure we are not about to drop one of the show's best characters? (Ceefax)
- 8.00 To the Manor Born. Peter Spencer's often perceptive comedy with Penelope Keith as the fallen aristocrat putting on a brave face and Peter Bowles as her new rich sparring partner. This week he invites her to a posh picnic (Ceefax)
- 9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Marilyn Lewis followed by Regional News and weather
- 9.30 Chain. Desmond Lowden's Euro-fraud series reaches episode three and the strain is beginning to tell on the number of plots and capers in the series. The latest racket to surface is: exploiting elderly people in their homes. Renee Asherson, Sylvia in (r) 12.55 Home and Away 12.55
- 10.25 Film 90 with Barry Norman. Includes reviews of the latest film version of Treasure Island, starring Charlton Heston, and Miss Firecracker, a film adaptation of the Broadway play, starring Holly Hunter. Northern Ireland: The Enigma Variations
- 10.55 Film: Flashpoint (1984). Kris Kristofferson and Treat Williams as Texas border guards who unearth a buried jewel, along with its driver, and find themselves involved in a deadly conspiracy. Strong performances and lots of action. Directed by William Tannen. Northern Ireland: 11.00 Open House 11.55 Film 90 with Barry Norman
- 12.25am Cricket: First Test. Richie Benaud introduces highlights of the final day's play from Trent Bridge
- 12.55 Weather

- 6.30 Stan Laurel in Roughest Africa (b/w). Stan embarks on a safari through the wildest and most remote parts of Africa
- 6.50 Film: Pardon Us (1931) b/w. Another fine mess for Stan and Ollie (Laurel and Hardy) as they land in jail for alleged beer brewing and find themselves involved in a prison break-out. Directed by James Parrott
- 7.45 World Cup. James Parrott. Mad football comes reaches BBC2 with a match which is of interest less for the result (which should be predictable) than for pointers to form. For one thing it is the first chance to assess the quality of The Netherlands, who are fancied to be one of the outstanding teams of the tournament, if not the eventual winners. They are the side most neutrals would like to win because they have an attacking flair that is rare in the modern game. Even if Ruud Gullit proves to be less than fully fit, there is enormous talent elsewhere. But having recently beaten Scotland 3-1 in Scotland, Egypt may not be a pushover. The match has special significance for England who play in the same group, meeting The Netherlands on Saturday and Egypt on June 21. Barry Davies describes the match from Palermo, with Bob Wilson and Ray Wilkins providing commentary from the studio. The England players will also be offering their reactions
- 10.00 Toy Rod. Last episode of the community centre comedy series. The centre's grant is being reconsidered, which seems straightforward enough until one of the assessors is found stark naked in the Gelford Room. (Ceefax)
- 10.30 Newsnight with Jeremy Paxman

- ### ITV LONDON
- 6.00 TV-am begins with News and Good Morning Britain presented by Mays Even and, from 7.00, by Richard Keys and Lorraine Kelly. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00. In After Nine Kathy Taylor talks to fashion expert Merrill Thomas about dressing up for special occasions
 - 9.25 A Country Practice. Medical soap set in a rural Australian town 2.20 Take the High Road. More trials and tribulations for the Highland villagers of Glendarrach
 - 10.00 Out of This World: AKA Dad. Comedy series featuring Edd, whose father is an alien, which understandably leads to a few complications
 - 10.30 This Morning. Magazine series introduced by Judy Finnigan and Richard Madeley. Today's programme features the latest high street fashion news. With national and international news at 10.55 and regional news at 11.55 followed by national weather
 - 12.05 Rod. Jane and Freddy: Suitcases
 - 1.50 A Country Practice. Medical soap set in a rural Australian town 2.20 Take the High Road. More trials and tribulations for the Highland villagers of Glendarrach
 - 2.50 Families 3.15 News headlines 3.20 Thames News and weather

- ### CHANNEL 4
- 6.00 The Art of Landscape. The beauty of nature set to a musical background
 - 6.20 Business Daily
 - 6.30 The Channel Four Daily
 - 9.25 Schools
 - 12.00 The Parliament Programme presented by Sue Cameron
 - 12.30 Business Daily. Financial and business news
 - 1.00 Sesame Street. Pre-school learning series
 - 2.00 In the Club? - Birth Control This Century. Three programmes of personal testimony about the influence of birth control on sex lives (r)
 - 2.50 Black Forest Clinic. Dour German medical soap set in a small Bavarian hospital (r)
 - 3.40 The Oprah Winfrey Show. Today, Oprah interviews guests whose casual affairs destroyed their lives
 - 4.30 Filled to the Brim. With Carol Stewart hosts another round of the quick-fire general knowledge quiz
 - 5.00 The Lone Ranger (b/w). Vintage Western series starring Clayton Moore and Jay Silverheels
 - 5.30 Noth's Ark. A look at how the ecosystem of the northern region of Scotland is beginning to change, threatening the traditional way of life of the Penine Islanders. (Crack)
 - 6.00 Elvis: Good Rockin' Tonight. The life and times of Elvis Presley. With lookalike Michael St Gerard as the young Elvis and vintage recordings
 - 6.30 The Cosby Show. With Bill Cosby and Stick American comedy starring Bill Cosby. Tonight, Cliff seeks a replacement car partner (r)
 - 7.00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow
 - 7.50 Comment followed by Weather
 - 8.00 The Television Village. Continuing the six-part series which took at a unique experiment in which the villagers of Waddington in Lancashire were offered a taste of the television of the future - a choice of 30 channels plus their own local station. Tonight's programme examines questions of ownership and control. (Crack)
 - 8.30 Check Out. John Taylor and Sarah Spiller examine the issues and problems facing consumers. Tonight, they take a look at ticket agencies and club bouncers
 - 9.00 Portraits of Change. Judy Jackson's graphic film presents the stories of two women in very different parts of the world whose lives have taken a radically new turn. Like many from the Brazilian middle-class, Regina Gordinho spent most of her time at home looking after her husband and children. Then her son was beaten to death by the military police for no better reason than having a flat tyre on the way back from the beach. This set Regina off on a campaign against violence and corruption which led her to become the first woman president of Rio city council. Her energy is infectious but the forces ranged against her are formidable. Nelis Sancho, from the Philippines, is a former beauty queen who knows what it is like to be treated as a sex object and has become a doctory champion of the rights of women. She was a political prisoner for two-and-a-half years under Marcos and doubts whether democracy has brought a great improvement
 - 10.00 Sticky Moments with Julian Clary. Raunchy entertainment and glorious frocks, with Russell Churney and special guest Harry Enfield (r)
 - 10.50 Jazz on a Summer's Night: The Jazz Apple: Part 1 - Temperley's Town. A new season of documentaries, covering jazz and its exponents from the 1920s to the present. Kicking off the eight-week run, Scots-born baritone sax player Joe Temperley guides us through the current New York jazz scene

- 3.25 World Cup 90: Belgium v South Korea. A tough match from Group E Belgium reached the semi-finals in 1986, beating the Soviet Union on the way, but with a low-key build-up and no appearance in the European Championships, they remain a dark horse team. South Korea fit up the stadium with their determination and some stunning shots last time out and are one of the lesser teams who could spring a surprise. Nick Owen presents this match, kick-off at 4.00, and assesses the current positions of England, Scotland and the Republic of Ireland with Graham Taylor and Rodney Marsh
- 5.55 News with Fiona Armstrong. Weather
- 6.15 Home and Away. Drama and intrigue surrounding the Fletchers and their five foster children (r)
- 6.40 Thames News and weather
- 7.00 Emmerdale. The emotional crises of a Yorkshire farming community. (Crack)
- 7.30 The Bill: Police Powers. The hard-hitting police series tackles football violence - between players. (Crack)
- 8.00 War and Remembrance: The Final Chapter. Herman Wouk's Second World War drama rumbles on. As the Allies prepare their assault on the Normandy beaches, old Aaron (John Gielgud) is upset that Natalie and Louis are to be deported from Theresenstadt. Meanwhile, the eternal on-off romance between Pamela (Victoria Tennant) and old sleepy eyes Robert (Micheal) could be on again as they meet in England. (Crack)

- 10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Burnet and Julia Somerville. Weather 10.30 Thames News and weather
- 10.35 Film: Charley Varick (1973) Walter Matthau and friends think they have an easy job robbing a bank in a small town. It would be if it were not for the fact. Joe Don Baker plays the heavy in a tough, witty thriller directed by Don (Dirty Harry) Siegel
- 12.35am The Twilight Zone: The Toys of Caliban. More tales of the strange and supernatural from the realm between worlds: the twilight zone. A boy discovers a strange object and brings it to life
- 1.00 Video View. News and views from the video world. Mariella Frostrop looks at Turner and Hocking, Dancing Through the Dark and Laurel and Hardy, coinciding with the 100th anniversary of Stan Laurel's birth
- 1.30 Kojake. Out of the Shadows. 30 years ago, the iconic cop Kojak, who is unsure what to think when a suspected psychotic killer confesses to a crime. Followed by News headlines
- 2.30 Doctor Who. Phil Donahue talks to narrated Jane Goodall and her son Grub about their Tazari-like life in the jungles of Africa
- 3.30 Quiz Night. Ross King hosts another pub quiz battle. Followed by News headlines
- 4.00 Entertainment UK. The latest films, music and entertainment from around the country
- 5.00 ITN Morning News with Guy deFayre. Ends at 6.00

- 11.50 Set of Six. This is something of an in-joke which depends on viewer familiarity with Jonathan Ross. The set of six, which Jonathan Ross turned up as the ghoulish Dr Scrope. The character has been detached and in its free-standing form given two identical brothers to provide a series of six comedy half hours. Couched in the style of a spoof documentary, solemnly narrated by Tony Billow, tonight's opener follows a week in the life of Dr Scrope, senior house officer at a London hospital. Dr Scrope seems less involved in practising medicine than in leading a life of luxury, two of which, involving schoolchildren and winks, offer the most sustained jokes. But it is a shapless show which does not go anywhere and only justifies its very late slot when Scrope/Rivron devises a new game show in which celebrities have to be matched to their organs. A look out for Scrope as the director of future episodes
- 12.20am Cycling: The Scottish Provident Pro-League. John Hume introduces cycling action from Cardiff, part of the nine-race league
- 1.20 The Mysteries of Edgar Wallace (b/w). A picture of a detective who a film producer stuck for capital whose accountant hits on a tax riddle. Ends at 2.25

- ### RADIO 1
- FM Stereo and MW 5.00am Jock Macra 5.30 Bruno Brookes 5.50am Simon Bates 12.30 Newbeat 12.45 Gary Davies 3.00 Steve Wright in the Afternoon 4.00 John Peel 7.00 Mark Goodson 7.30 Out on the Floor (new series) Part 1. Dance to the Music. Jeff Young races the heavy of disco. From disco halls to warzone raves 8.30 John Peel 10.00 Richard Skinner 12.00-2.00am Bob Harris
- ### RADIO 2
- FM Stereo 4.00am Steve Macdonald 5.30 Chris Smith 7.30 Anne Robinson 9.30 Judith Chalmers 11.00 Jimmy Young 1.05 David Jacobs 2.05 Gloria Hunniford 4.05 15 Minutes Matters 5.05 John Peel 7.00 And Now, in Colour 7.30 The Radio Orchestra Show 9.00 On Parade (new series) 9.15 The Radio Orchestra Show. Some of the best British music, their music and their history 10.00 Ken Bruce 12.50am Jazz Parade 12.50 Jeff Buckley. Dave Celis gives the spiritual of a distinguished career 1.00-4.00 Nightline. MW as above except 6.45-7.00pm Sport and Classified Results

- ### WORLD SERVICE
- At times in GMT. Add an hour for BST
 - 5.00am World News 5.09 24 Hours 6.30 London 6.50am World News 6.50 The World at 7.00 News Summary and Financial News 7.30 Europe's World 7.45 Sportsweek 8.00 15 Minutes Matters 8.15 World News 8.30 15 Minutes Matters 8.45 Composer of the Month 9.00 World News 9.15 The World Today 9.30 15 Minutes Matters 9.45 Composer of the Month 10.01 Omnibus 10.30 News Magazine 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain 11.30 Sportsweek 12.00 News Magazine 12.15pm News Magazine 12.45 Sportsweek 1.00 World News 1.09 News Summary and Financial News 1.30 Network UK 1.45 Sportsweek 2.00 World News 2.15 15 Minutes Matters 2.30 World News 2.45 Sportsweek 3.00 News Magazine 3.15 BBC English 3.30 News About Britain 3.45 15 Minutes Matters 3.55 15 Minutes Matters 4.00 World News 4.05 News Magazine 4.15 BBC English 4.30 News About Britain 4.45 15 Minutes Matters 4.55 15 Minutes Matters 5.00 World News 5.09 The World Today 5.25 World News 5.35 News Magazine 5.45 Sportsweek 5.55 15 Minutes Matters 6.00 World 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Riot police arriving at the football stadium in Cagliari before England's game with the Republic of Ireland last night

Britain favours pooling of EC foreign services

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Editor

BRITAIN is to introduce proposals which could lead to the 12 European Community members integrating their foreign policies more closely and pooling certain functions of their foreign embassies.

The proposals, outlined in a House of Commons speech yesterday by Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, will be tabled later this year at an inter-governmental conference. They mark a change of tone, moving away from the cautious approach which has led other EC governments to see Britain as a less than enthusiastic partner.

At present each of the 12 has an entirely independent foreign service. Each government receives reports from its foreign embassies on everything happening in other countries and there is no co-ordination with EC partners.

Mr Hurd suggested that when some important foreign event took place, the 12 EC ambassadors on the spot should compile a joint report. All 12 governments would then receive the same information. A first step in this direction was tested during the Romanian elections and proved fairly successful.

To save time and money this could lead to one ambassador being chosen from among the 12 to report on any given event. If it proved successful, the next logical step might be sharing of

embassies, an idea on which the French and Germans are making limited experiments.

The 12 already co-operate on foreign policy at international conferences with one country acting as spokesman. Mr Hurd suggested that this should be strengthened by enlarging the political co-operation secretariat and by ending an anomaly which prevents discussion of shared policies at routine meetings of foreign ministers. Under current arrangements they hold separate informal meetings to discuss political co-operation.

Mr Hurd emphasised that political co-operation should remain voluntary and that he was not suggesting that governments should stop taking their own unilateral initiative. He also proposed giving the European Parliament stronger powers over the European Commission, though he does not favour increasing its legislative authority.

He said it should be able to summon officials of the commission and compel them to co-operate in investigations of fraud. This would make the European Parliament's Budgetary Control Committee more comparable with the Commons Public Accounts Committee, while the European Court of Auditors would gain powers similar to those of the National Audit Office.

Dealing with Britain's approach to the EC more widely,

Mr Hurd sought to dispel the government's reputation for being lukewarm on European co-operation. He made it clear that the government's distrust of phrases like "political union" did not mean it was against greater co-operation.

"We are going to keep our separate governments, our legal systems, our constitutions, our traditions. At the same time we will hold more and more practical policies in common. This is not eroding sovereignty. It is using it."

He added that Britain had no intention of being "bashful or negative" on economic and monetary union.

His speech sets the stage for Britain to be seen in a different light at the EC summit in Dublin on June 25 and 26. The government has accepted that its 11 partners will go ahead with plans to hold an inter-governmental conference on political union later this year or early next year.

Mr Hurd said it was clear that the political union conference would really be a discussion about the balance between community institutions. Earlier concepts of a United States of Europe were laid to rest at a foreign ministers meeting this year.

Checkpoint Charlie to come down flags flying

From John Holland

CHECKPOINT Charlie, a symbol of allied defiance since the Berlin Wall went up 28 years ago, is, like the wall, coming down. The American command in Berlin announced that the tiny shack which served as the crossing point for non-German civilians would be torn down on Thursday, only half a month before the date stipulated by the East German government for the complete removal of the wall.

Officials say a short military ceremony is anticipated, with the striking of the flag and speeches, before it is removed on the back of a lorry. It has been suggested that the shack will be shipped to a military outpost in the United States and turned into a museum.

Checkpoint Charlie derived its name from the three Allied military checkpoints bordering on what is still referred to by the allies as the Soviet sector of Germany. Checkpoint Alpha "A" is located in Helldorf, on the west side of the East-West German border. Checkpoint Bravo "B" is located at the crossing to West Berlin from one of three East German corridor routes from West Germany.

Next to Checkpoint Charlie is a viewing platform overlooking the wall and a museum.

English fans involved in Italian police chase

Continued from page 1

supporter, John Darby, aged 18 from Liverpool, was hit on the head with a truncheon and spent the night in hospital.

A party of 25 innocent English fans arriving by train inadvertently got involved in a running battle outside the station but were protected by Irish supporters as police chased the original group of Englishmen.

John Tummon, of the Football Supporters Association, said: "This manner of policing is terrifying English supporters and aggravating any trouble-makers."

Italy yesterday jailed two West Germans for a year each for attacking a policeman and 43 others were deported after they ran amok in Milan.

A West German consulate official said the two, aged 24 and 19, were jailed in Salo, near Lake Garda and fined 900,000 lire (£410) each for attacking a policeman.

The official said the Italians were cracking down hard on hooligans. "It appeared the court took a particularly hard

Political sketch

New transports of delight

PATRICK McLoughlin is minister for aviation and shipping. He faces two problems: he is terrified of flying, and his Peak District constituency of W Derbyshire has no seaports, being landlocked. But he is confident, he says, that both can be overcome: he is conquering his fear of flying, and global warming is bringing the ocean to Derbyshire.

As I skidded into my seat, McLoughlin was suggesting quite forcefully that the purpose of the Coastguard was to guard the coast, and guard it they would. He sat down. That was the last we heard of him.

The next minister, Roger Freeman, was answering a request from Bob Cryer (Lab, Bradford S) for an electrified railway to Bradford, which he described as "the premier city in Yorkshire". There was no need to listen to the reply as Mr Freeman never says anything interesting and is clearly marked for high office. So I turned to Question 3, in which the Secretary of State, Cecil Parkinson, faced interrogation over the Channel tunnel link.

Nigel Spearing (Lab, Newham S), a lugubrious book-club-cum-Mastermind finalist of an MP, who probably wears cycle-clips in bed, wondered with endearing pedantry what use was made of "the Victoria Line cross-benefit analysis applied by the then Mr Ernest Marples."

Wise, Parkinson avoided tangling with Spearing on this, or anything else.

He adopted similar circumspection in replying to Bob Dunn (C, Dartford) whose question (about the rail link) was heavily loaded in at least three directions. Parkinson gave Dunn a wary look, and replied: "What my hon friend is saying is that this is an exceedingly complex issue which needs careful attention." Bravo, Cecil!

After Joyce Quin (Lab, Gateshead E) had complained that bus deregulation had brought so many new services that the Tyne bridges were jammed with buses, Hilary Armstrong (NW Durham) complained that deregulation had cut "the number using buses." Admiringly, Mr Freeman accused Ms Armstrong of "misleading selection" of statistics, and submitted his own misleading selection: "bus

mileage" had increased. Canvey Island's Sir Bernard Braine - that Vesuvius of moral indignation on subjects like alcoholism, abortion and (in recent days) the horror of Nazi war crimes - turned his attention to something equally shocking. Purple with outrage, he denounced "the appalling state of the Fenchurch Street line".

It should be improved "FORTHWITH" he thundered. Parkinson promised to convey "the ferocity of my hon friend's views".

Junior minister Robert Atkins regretted his failure to visit the constituency of Ian Bruce the MP for Dorset S - "Hardy Country," as Atkins put it. Off on a lyrical tangent, Atkins was deflected by Labour's Harry Cohen, from Leyton (or "Cohen Country"), but was soon describing the M25 as "an ironic victim of its own success" and begging us to "reflect upon the success that is the M25".

From the anger that is Richard Holt (C, Langborough) came a strange complaint. Pausing at Frankfurt airport, en route to the Middle East, he and his wife had battled through security checks, reaching their aeroplane seats to find Mrs Holt's already occupied by a stowaway. I found myself regretting that the stowaway hadn't taken the other seat. Mrs Holt might have been able to get a little sleep on her long flight.

At Civil Service Questions, Tam Dalyell put in a heartfelt plea for threatened scientist "Michael Day, doing important work on bees." Or who is to attend to Mr Dalyell's bonnet?

We heard Stoke-on-Trent's rather posh Mark Fisher (the Labour spokesman) pry from the minister the news that five years ago the proportion of first-year entrants to the service was 42 per cent; today it remains as high as 32 per cent.

Hm. Eight years ago, the proportion of Stoke-on-Trent Central's parliamentary representation which had attended Eton and Trinity was 0 per cent. Today it is 100 per cent.

As I left, Gerald Kaufman was dubbing Douglas Hurd "the Tories' Jeffrey Archer of joined-up writing".

MATTHEW PARRIS

Voluntary 'mad cow' breeding ban list agreed

By Michael Hornsby

AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH cattle farmers agreed yesterday to set up a register of producers willing to observe a voluntary ban on breeding from calves born to mothers infected with the "mad cow" disease.

also kept detailed records of all calves born on their farms, including the identities of the dam and sire, so that the parents of such animals can be traced should they develop bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

The decision to establish the register received almost unanimous support at a special

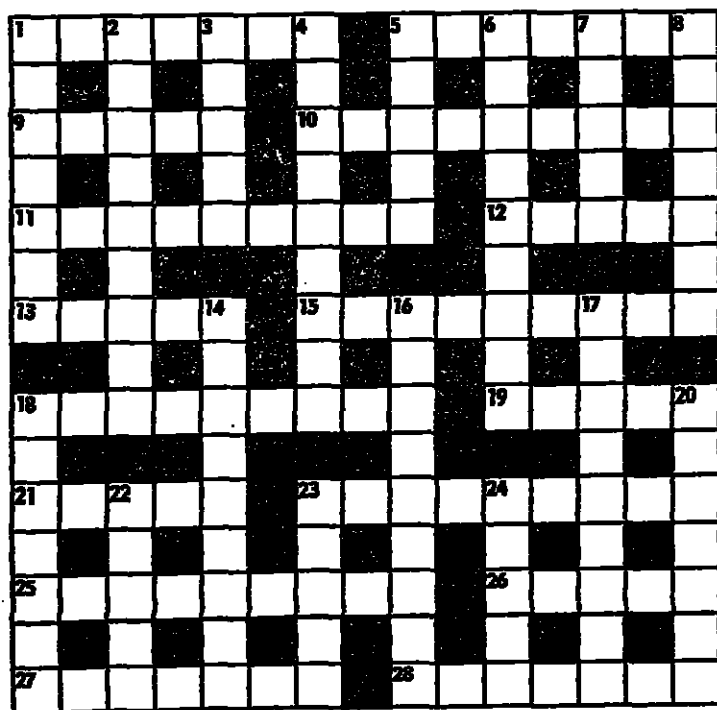
meeting at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, of the National Cattle Breeders' Association, which has 20,000 members.

Rowland Kershaw-Dalby, association secretary, said: "We think the Ministry of Agriculture has been dragging its feet on this and we hope our decision will spur them into faster action. We also

hope it will bolster consumer confidence." The meeting also decided to increase pressure on the government to bring forward legislation for compulsory labelling of animal feed ingredients so farmers know what they are buying.

European Community legislation on labelling will not come into effect until 1992.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,318



- ACROSS**
- The instrument in the Services is the piano (7).
 - Navigator returning with cargo ends in Virginia (7).
 - Put back sundial facing the wrong way (5).
 - She is relatively distant (5-4).
 - For instance one surrounded by stars is Columbine (9).
 - More than one in the crowd (5).
 - An artist performing in the Opera House (5).
 - able to be one of Shaw's two sorts of people (9).
 - Proper view of the opposition to Charles Stuart (9).
 - Decorate monograph (5).
 - The artist has left a green or bluish finish for the composer (5).

Solution to Puzzle No 18,317

THE INSTANCES
E S U L I P
C O N S T R A I N
M E O N O U S E
N O T I N G R E N D E R
I S I S T A E A
C L A R A D E L L A A R E A
L O R N C O U N T I N G
O S S O N D P O R C E
R E I C I S E S G R A F E
A M E T A R A I N A I O L E
U C C I E N T A R A I O L E
P R E C I D E N T A R A I O L E

- DOWN**
- Colt may be with mare moving under tree (7).
 - Smuggler - a curious entry for the Derby? (3-6).
 - Note forty about to celebrate (5).
 - Sensible new colour (4-5).
 - Foreign letter plays part in the take-over (5).
 - Use flattery, including compliments initially, to Daisy's companion (9).
 - Open air players in The Vagabond (7).
 - Adding convictions for the rag and bone trade when before the bench (7-2).
 - Genuine cost of features (4-5).
 - Way to acquire information in bits is page one (9).
 - Suite say for a ballerina (7).
 - Rules about second yields (7).
 - Either way it could give one a hit (1).
 - Morning and evening the beauty of our system (5).
 - Upset having sliced (3,2).

Concise crossword, page 19

WEATHER

slowly brighten up. Southern parts of England and Wales will have sunny spells but also scattered showers, some of them heavy. Northern Ireland and the rest of England and Wales will be dry with some sun. Eastern and northwestern Scotland will be cloudy with a little drizzle. The rest of Scotland will be dry with some sunshine. Outlook: dry with sunny periods.

ABROAD

WIND: S=strong, M=moderate, L=light, V=very, C=calm; DIR: N=north, S=south, E=east, W=west; CLOUD: C=cloudy, F=fair, B=blue, S=sunny, O=overcast, P=partly cloudy, D=drizzle, R=rain, SH=snow, H=hail, T=thunder, D=drizzle, L=light, V=very, C=calm.					
Algeria	21	70	Majorca	23	73
Austria	24	75	Malta	28	82
Azerbaijan	26	79	Mexico	22	72
Bahamas	28	82	Morocco	25	75
Bangladesh	29	84	Nepal	31	88
Belgium	25	78	Norway	18	61
Bermuda	22	72	Poland	19	62
Bhutan	19	66	Romania	19	66
Bolivia	22	72	Russia	13	56
Brazil	25	78	Saudi Arabia	25	77
Bulgaria	22	72	Spain	25	77
Canada	15	52	Sweden	21	70
Chad	22	72	Switzerland	21	70
China	18	64	Taiwan	21	70
Czechia	22	72	Tanzania	21	70
Denmark	22	72	Togo	21	70
Dominican	22	72	Turkey	21	70
Dominica	22	72	Ukraine	21	70
Ecuador	22	72	USA	21	70
El Salvador	22	72	USSR	21	70
Equatorial Guinea	22	72	Yugoslavia	21	70
Ethiopia	22	72			
Fiji	22	72			
Ghana	22	72			
Guatemala	22	72			
Honduras	22	72			
India	22	72			
Indonesia	22	72			
Iran	22	72			
Iraq	22	72			
Israel	22	72			
Italy	22	72			
Jamaica	22	72			
Japan	22	72			
Jordan	22	72			
Kazakhstan	22	72			
Kenya	22	72			
Korea	22	72			
Kuwait	22	72			
Laos	22	72			
Latvia	22	72			
Lebanon	22	72			
Libya	22	72			
Lithuania	22	72			
Luxembourg	22	72			
Macao	22	72			
Moldova	22	72			
Mongolia	22	72			
Montenegro	22	72			
Morocco	22	72			
Mozambique	22	72			
Nicaragua	22	72			
Netherlands	22	72			
New Zealand	22	72			
Nigeria	22	72			
North Macedonia	22	72			
Oman	22	72			
Pakistan	22	72			
Panama	22	72			
Paraguay	22	72			
Peru	22	72			
Philippines	22	72			
Poland	22	72			
Portugal	22	72			
Romania	22	72			
Russia	22	72			
Saudi Arabia	22	72			
Senegal	22	72			
Serbia	22	72			
Seychelles	22	72			
Sierra Leone	22	72			
Singapore	22	72			
Slovakia	22	72			
Slovenia	22	72			
South Africa	22	72			
Spain	22	72			
Sri Lanka	22	72			
Sweden	22	72			
Switzerland	22	72			
Taiwan	22	72			
Tanzania	22	72			
Togo	22	72			
Turkey	22	72			
Ukraine	22	72			
USA	22	72			
USSR	22	72			
Yugoslavia	22	72			

AROUND BRITAIN

	Sun In	Rain In	C	M	F
Cromer	..	.08	12	55	cloudy
Lowestoft	..	.12	20	54	drizzle
Widemouth	5.8	..	19	55	drizzle
Sandown	9.8	..	19	66	cloudy
Shedfield	7.4	..	21	70	cloudy
St. Austery	23	73	thunder
Poole	7.4	..	23	73	thunder
St. Austery	23	73	thunder
Weymouth	5.2	..	23	73	cloudy
Exmouth	7.2	..	23	73	thunder
St. Austery	23	73	thunder
Falmouth	11.5	..	20	68	sunny
Penzance	10.6	..	20	68	sunny
St. Austery	20	68	sunny
Jersey	5.2	..	20	68	sunny
St. Austery	20	68	sunny
St. Ives	10.4	..	15	69	sunny
St. Austery	18	64	bright
Birmingham	10.7	..	16	72	sunny
St. Austery	16	72	sunny
Blackpool	11.2	..	19	66	sunny
St. Austery	20	68	sunny
Luton	..	.07	22	57	rain
Badsen	..	.15	16	59	rain
Sutton	..	.01	14	57	rain
St. Austery	15	59	rain
St. Austery	22	57	rain
Nottingham	2.0	.04	15	59	cloudy
Anglesey	9.8	..	16	61	sunny
St. Austery	16	61	sunny
Colwyn Bay	8.4	..	15	59	sunny
St. Austery	15	59	sunny
Aberdeen	0.8	..	12	54	cloudy
Aberdeen	1.8	..	13	56	cloudy
St. Austery	17	63	cloudy
St. Austery	17	63	cloudy
St. Austery	17	63	cloudy
St. Austery	17	63	cloudy
St. Austery	17	63	cloudy
St. Austery	17	63	cloudy
St. Austery	17	63	cloudy
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By MICHAEL CLARK

Robert Fleming Securities still makes markets in the Far East, Europe and among the derivatives, including futures and options.

Mr Munro said the firm intends to concentrate on becoming exclusively an agency broker, which already accounts for 80 per cent of its British operation.

"We clearly see ourselves as an agency broker. Our clients say they feel much happier with us operating that way."

Robert Fleming made markets in about 60 per cent of British equities. In October 1984, it was the first firm to challenge the single capacity jobbing system, making markets in electrical, electronic and later pharmaceutical companies at least two years before Big Bang.

ASSOCIATED-Henriques, the trade financing house, said after the market closed that provisions for bad debts of more than £1 million meant the group would not reach analysts' forecasts of £4 million pre-tax in the financial year to end-December.

Milton Levine, the chairman, said there would be only a small profit in the first half against £1.28 million made last time. He said: "We're still trading profitably, and we hope to for the full year."

By DAVID TWEED and MELINDA WITTSTOCK

Paul Keating, Australia's deputy prime minister and treasurer, said the deal, subject to approval by Australia's Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) would be blocked. Mr Maxwell was stopped two years ago by Bob

Under the terms of the deal proposed yesterday, Mr Maxwell's Mirror Group would take 49 per cent of a new company formed to hold Bell's newspaper interests. Bell would have a controlling

The deal also depends on support from Bell Group's

Analysts believe Mr Maxwell may have bought a seat at the Bond Corp table with an eye to that group's 36 per cent stake in British Satellite Broadcasting (BSB).

For the full 18-month accounting period to April 30, 1997, Borthwick showed a loss, arising from the costs of restructuring.

helped Acal, the USM electronic and industrial controls agent, to a 20 per cent advance in pre-tax profits to £4.41 million in the year ended March. Sales increased by 25 per cent to £5 million. Earnings per share

interim pre-tax profits by 10 per cent to £981,000, despite an industry-wide slump in advertising revenue. The group, which joined the stock market in February, boosted its turnover by 10 per cent to £5.23 million in the four months to March.

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By MELINDA WITTSTOCK

In the past year, Anglian's capital investment to improve rivers, beaches and drinking water quality was on target at £192 million. It plans to spend £3.5 billion over the next ten years.



ments begun last autumn.

of its employees had shares.

Address:

.| unchanged at 39p.

of the plan will not be given

en to shareholders until mid-July.

ly. [REDACTED] 12/17/19

- **Turnover increased 4% to £5,113 million**
- **Pre-tax profit up 24% to £733 million**
- **Earnings per share 28.2 pence**
- **Final dividend of 5.5p (Total for the year: 8.25p)**

Another year of excellent financial results with continued good performance in a market which remained strong for much of the year.

	1989/90	1988/89
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	£m	£m
TURNOVER	5,113	4,906
Operating costs	(4,405)	(4,250)
TRADING PROFIT	708	656
Share of profits of related companies	76	35
Net interest and other income	94	42
Exceptional items	(145)	(140)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	733	593
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(168)	(31)
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	565	562
Minority interests	(1)	(1)
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	564	561
Dividends	(165)	(100)
PROFIT RETAINED	399	461
EARNINGS PER SHARE	28.2p	28.0p

The above accounts are not full accounts, the figures have been extracted from the full financial statements to be delivered to the Registrar of Companies, which carry an unqualified audit report.

The good trading results have further strengthened the Company's balance sheet. Net cash inflow during the year was £305 million.

Commenting on the results, Chairman Sir Robert Scholey said:

"Our first full year as a company in the private sector has been a good one. We have satisfactorily made the transition to our new status and to the different environment in which we now operate.

The Company determines its strategy on an international canvas. Our intention is to continue to develop the business through capital investment and appropriate acquisition, with emphasis on downstream, value added and relatively specialised product areas. The competitive supply of UK manufacturing industry will continue to be our leading priority, but we are continually alert to business opportunities in the rest of the European Community and, beyond that, worldwide, especially in North America."



British Steel plc, 9 Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7SN Telephone 071-735 7654 Telex 916061 Fax 071-587 1142

FROM JOHN DURIE
IN NEW YORK

returns from the Atlantic City casinos and falling values in the New York property market.

By Our Economics Staff

was little chance of achieving the wage moderation needed for a further reduction in the high unemployment levels of had crept up from about 4 to 5 per cent during 1989 and was still at its 1989 year-end level in April, he added.

By Our City Staff

The shares were unchanged at 205p.

By A CORRESPONDENT

Miles Walker, the island's chief minister, announced last month that he intended to give "modest ex-gratia payments" to creditors, but added: "I do not see it as appropriate that the government should shoulder all or even a major part of their losses."

As a consequence, the ex-gratia payments were fixed at 50 per cent of the first £10,000 of each depositor, compared with 75 per cent which would have been payable in the UK. It is proposed that Michael Jordan and Timothy Beere, the liquidators of the bank, will be engaged to administer the payment scheme.

"How can they expect us to live on £5,000? We owe more than that to our friends who have helped us over the past

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Fimbra turns to the lawyers

COMMENT

DAVID BREWERTON

Last Tuesday, the Financial Intermediaries Managers and Brokers Regulatory Association (Fimbra) closed the stable door on Dunsdale Securities, an investment firm specialising in gilt edged investment schemes. The horse had already bolted. Yesterday the creditors met in informal session. Robert Miller, Dunsdale's sole director, was being interviewed by the police.

Given that the whole apparatus of investor protection was reorganised only a couple of years ago under the Financial Services Act, the crashed firm's clients are wondering what has gone wrong. Members of organisations such as Fimbra use their membership as a marketing tool. It is a kind of financial kitemark. A Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval, a message to investors that their money is safe. It ain't necessarily so.

No regulator, neither Fimbra nor any other body, can be everywhere at once. The system cannot be foolproof. Furthermore, Fimbra is entitled, up to a point, to rely on audited accounts and the professionalism of those

putting their name to them. A problem of communication needs to be addressed, because although a freezing order on Dunsdale's assets was sought, and granted, on Friday June 1, it was not served until the following Monday and Fimbra learned nothing of it until last Tuesday.

In *The Times* last week, it was suggested that an unexpectedly long time elapsed between the seeking of the order and the instruction from Fimbra to cease trading. It was, we said, a puzzle. Fimbra has taken such grave exception to any suggestion that it may have been slow to act that it instructed its solicitors, the venerable libel specialists Oswald Hickson Collier, to demand an apology. Negotiations are in hand, and the legal bills mount.

Given the apparent impossibility of monitoring each and every investment business, Fimbra's own lawyers might suggest that indemnity insurance be made a condition of member-

ship. Then, even when things go wrong, that flag of respectability, membership of Fimbra, will be much more than a marketing tool.

Black velvet

In the dark days of the DTI investigation, when Guinness shares touched 250p, even the staunchest admirers of the group would have raised their eyebrows at the suggestion that the stock would double within a few years. But the drinks group has become a stock market star under the stewardship of Anthony Tennant. Yesterday, as a result of one of the most fruitful joint ventures of the Tennant era,

Guinness's French partner LVMH, declared itself satisfied to have fixed a striking price of 810p for a 6.8 per cent share stake raising its total holding to 24 per cent.

Despite their sparkling progress of late, Guinness shares were changing hands at about 650p in April, and they gained a further 9p to 788p on the LVMH announcement. They may well test the 800p barrier over the next few days as institutions who successfully tendered their stock complete the round trip and buy back again at a lower price. Fund managers do not wish to be underweight in a company which looks capable of 20 per cent annual earnings growth. Though both companies had

long understood that the French group would raise its cross-holding to match the 24 per cent held indirectly by Guinness in LVMH, Guinness appears to have been left less than fully informed of the manner and timing of the tender offer, and there was no routine congratulatory press statement from Guinness yesterday.

Now that Bernard Arnault, the LVMH chairman has emerged triumphant from the power struggle within his group, no small thanks to Guinness, and the cross-holdings have been made arithmetically equal, there are some unfinished matters to deal with. The arrangement appears to leave LVMH with a more powerful say at Guinness than Guinness has in Paris. Due to the indirect nature of the Guinness holding it cannot, as can M Arnault, vote a full 24 per cent block in its partner. Even if Guinness were to overcome that barrier to a fully symmetrical

arrangement, it is still but one of four substantial shareholders in LVMH. M Arnault, meanwhile, controls easily the largest concentration of voting power in Guinness. May the *entente* remain cordiale.

Softer Steel

Not only are British Steel product prices likely to come under pressure as the year wears on, but also the shares. British Steel shares sell on yield, and an attractively-priced electricity privatisation might have greater investor appeal than a similarly yielding Steel, given the uncertain outlook.

In the long term, British Steel's plan to take over the Troisdorf subsidiary of Klöckner-Werke of West Germany will increase its presence in continental Europe, but the works will not come cheap. The proposed closure of Ravenscraig shows British Steel as determined as ever to improve on its already impressive productivity record. However for now, the shares, at 146½p, have little short-term attraction.

ACCORDING to who you listen to, City property has fallen in value by 12 per cent, 10 per cent or 2.75 per cent. You pay your fees, it appears, and you take your choice.

In the last three weeks shareholders in three leading property companies have been confronted with a bewildering range of information about what is actually happening "on the street," where the day-to-day business of buying and selling buildings takes place.

On the one hand you have British Land and Great Portland Estates, Britain's fifth and sixth largest property companies, whose consultants believe that City values in the 12 months to March fell by 10-12 per cent. On the other there is Land Securities, Britain's biggest property company, which is advised and duly reported that the fall was less than 2.75 per cent.

In the West End the alliances are reversed. This time it is Great Portland and Land Securities that team up, agreeing that West End values have grown by 2-3.75 per cent, leaving British Land - for the moment - the odd one out with its report of an 8 per cent fall. An outsider could be forgiven for being confused.

How can three leading property companies have such conflicting views on what is currently going on? The answer lies with the independent valuers, and their individual interpretation of the market.

It is they who fix the annual value of a property company's portfolio, leaving chairmen such as Great Portland's Richard Peskin - who nobly described the overall estimate by Hillier Parker May & Rowden, its valuers of a 4 per cent fall in value as "realistic" - to explain the reasons why.

The problem for valuers is that the basic building blocks of their trade are not being made. At its simplest, the valuer ascribes an open market value to an individual building on the basis of recent deals on comparable buildings. The problem is that there are currently very few deals being done, forcing valuers to become ever more resourceful in their attempts to compare like with not-very-like.

Neil Holmes of Jones Lang Wootton, the chartered sur-

Unreal time for valuers and investors in real estate



Realistic view: Richard Peskin of Great Portland

veyor, summarises the problem: "There is a lack of deals in the market, which makes establishing yields and values very difficult."

But there is an additional complication. Under the guidance notes issued by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, valuers are supposed to ignore "unusual" deals. Specifically, valuers are in-

structed to ignore forced sales, such as where a vendor may have been prompted into accepting a low offer by a desperate bank manager.

It can be a vital exclusion, especially in determining yield, effectively the multiplier by which valuers multiply the annual rent by to establish a building's value. It may also be proving impos-

sible. The Hillier Parker May & Rowden-Investors Chronicle survey of average yields has just shown its highest ever quarterly jump. As values slump, can these "forced" deals be realistically, or responsibly be ignored? With property yields at 8.4 per cent, just a pip below the levels reached in the 1974-75 slump, there is strong case for arguing that the only sales going on at the moment are forced sales.

David Martin of Hillier Parker May & Rowden explains the dilemma. "We are instructed to ignore what is going on in the market place. But you can't totally ignore it," John Rich of Knight Frank & Rutley, another chartered surveyor, would not disagree. "One of the big problems at the moment is deciding to what extent the market is solely made up of distressed sales. If the whole of the market is, then ignoring them can be difficult. Valuation has to go on."

The belief that the property market is 100 per cent made up of forced sellers is in danger of becoming self-fulfilling. "Because it is not a strong market at the moment, anyone who sells in the market is perceived, rightly or wrongly, as a forced seller," said Mr Holmes.

The result is that companies avoid putting buildings on the market, the number of deals contracts further, the percentage of forced sales increases and yields rise once again.

Clive Lewis, president of the RICS general practice division, acknowledges that the lack is making life difficult for valuers, but does not believe the rules need to be changed. "It is not like 1974 when there was nothing being done - there are still deals being done. After all, it is not as if there are no willing purchasers," he says, referring to the large number of companies supposed to be waiting in the wings for bargains.

While the market waits, the stream of conflicting evidence will continue, as valuers wrestle with their professional conscience about how strictly to adhere to the rules and leave company chairmen to explain the results.

Matthew Bond

TEMPUS

Emap awaiting open season

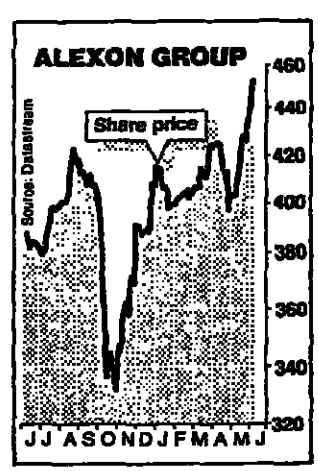
IT IS almost time for Emap to take up its shotgun and go potting magazines and newspapers. The downturn of the economic cycle and its effect on advertising revenue may be the curse of a publisher with no overseas business to rely on, but it does tend to bring down the price tags when titles go on the market.

The company is perhaps better known for its ability to identify and launch into key markets rather than enter them by acquisition, but the purchase in April of six titles from Argus Press is a pointer to the future. Emap claims in recent years to have looked at, and lost out, in the race for all six, at substantially higher prices than it eventually had to pay.

The company is not unaware of the dangers of buying in difficult times. It admits it was tempted to go for the quoted Builder Group late last year, but fortune and a French bid intervened, just before the collapse of the building industry cut the legs from under that particular market.

The sale of Emap's 11 per cent stake in Builder contributed £2 million to yesterday's full-year pre-tax profits, ahead by 13 per cent to £38 million. These were as good as expected, but the soggy market conditions pushed the shares back 4p to 222p.

This year is again going to be difficult, although costs have been contained in news-



ALEXON GROUP

papers, the worst-hit area, and Emap itself is looking for little upturn until next spring. The shares, assuming about £42 million pre-tax, sell on 11 times prospective earnings, which looks reasonable given the management's proven record.

Alexon

THE spending power of the young upwardly mobile has been evaporating, but retailers who tailored their offerings to an older age group have avoided the worst effects of the consumer downturn.

Alexon, the fashion retailer and manufacturer, has just ended its sixth successive year of profits and earnings growth. Pre-tax profits rose 43 per cent to £21.4 million on turnover up 32 per cent at £167 million

in the year to March. The final dividend is 8.5p, making 13.5p, a rise of 29 per cent, after earnings of 45.8p, up 23 per cent.

Alexon is still benefiting from acquiring Ellis & Goldstein two years ago and is still small enough to increase market share in a stagnant market. A strong management has grasped the opportunities that came with the Ellis bid and strengthened the Dash and Eastex brands without hurting the core Alexon brand or damaging Alexon's relationship as a leading supplier to Marks and Spencer. The E&G acquisition is thus one of the few successful purchases in the retail sector in recent years.

Gearing is 19 per cent and interest is covered 11 times. The shares, recently benefiting from a move from the textile sector to the retail sector, yesterday reached a high for the year at 451p, up 3p. The group is reporting like-for-like sales growth exceeding 20 per cent in the first two months of the current year. On a profits forecast of £23.8 million, the shares trade on a p/e ratio of 10, and so may still have some way to go.

Amersham

REPORTS of Amersham International's recovery have been greatly exaggerated. Although headline profits in the year to March were up 12 per cent to £23.9 million, some

subtraction reveals the truth. The £5.7 million exceptional profit, composed of a £7.6 million profit from the sale and leaseback of the group's head office, less £1.9 million paid as trade compensation to Japanese hospitals, makes all the difference. Without it, Amersham's earnings were 19p, down 13 per cent.

Even this is boosted by a £3.5 million currency gain, and an abnormally low 23 per cent tax charge. Taking these into account, the shares, at 305p, are on a p/e ratio of almost 20, a significant premium to even the highly rated pharmaceutical sector.

Still, Amersham may be over the worst. Its medical division, supplying diagnostic systems, is rebuilding sales in Japan after being closed for 25 days after a trade dispute, and in the US may gain a significant market share if its acquisition of Medi-Physics is ever completed. The life science and industrial products divisions, providing 90 per cent of operating profits, continue to expand. Most promisingly, the new environmental division offers the company an entry into the potentially vast food and hygiene testing fields.

The shares, driven by takeover speculation since the government redeemed the golden share in 1988 and fundamentally overpriced, could still reap a decent profit if another suitor surfaces.

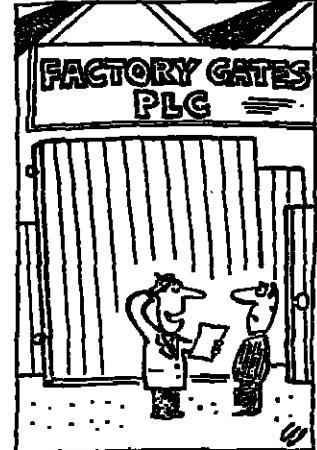
THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Appleyard of Whiting's eye

EXPANDING where other firms fear to tread, Panmure Gordon, the corporate broker owned by the NCNB bank, of North Carolina, has recruited Harry Philips from Laing & Cruickshank to be its motors analyst. "Good researchers are becoming far more available because other houses are now facing the problems we perceived - they all have wonderful research but can't pay for it," said Peter James, the chief executive. Panmure may appoint another half dozen researchers this year. Philips fills a vacancy created by the departure two months ago of Peter Whiting, aged 25, who has since joined one of the motor dealer Appleyard, as a management trainee. Clearly determined to become a company man, on Saturday Whiting married former Citigate PR woman Shirley Ainscow, aged 30, who used to manage the Appleyard account. Based in Yorkshire, the couple invited Mike Appleyard, the chairman of Appleyard, to the ceremony. After hearing the clergyman declare that "providence brought them together", Williamson was heard to quip: "I don't think it was providence - it was actually me."

Superpower sales
DECIDING that nowadays anything is possible, the *Nihon Keizai Shimbun*, Japan's financial daily, asked one of

the country's big advertising agencies how it would handle Presidents Gorbachev and Bush in television commercials. Gorbachev, the agency said, would be the boss, because he is a more familiar figure. If you could have him say something like "Try it, you'll like it", you would have a winning campaign on your hands. It would be especially effective for a new product launch. Bush, on the other hand, has a fatherly image. He, they decided, would have to go into detail about the logic of buying the product, and then pull the consumers in with a soft touch. "Have him say something like 'Now I've tried this product, and I think it's great. And here's why'. That'd bring them in," they concluded. The agency believes that Gorbachev would cost the client about £100 million (£380,000).



"I'm afraid our prices have gone up again..."

Bush's pulling power, however, was not thought to be as great. They would be prepared to pay just £50 million for the US leader.

Sachs appeals

FORMER James Capel employees continue to resurface in the Square Mile. The latest is John Sachs, a corporate finance director at the troubled firm, who has joined the Bank of Ireland to establish a new corporate finance team in London. Starting with just himself and an assistant, Sachs hopes to have at least three other executives on board soon, and despite being bogged down with interviews and regulatory paperwork, hopes to publish his first offer document for a client within the month. The new division has been given something of a head start: its parent, the Investment Bank of Ireland, controls about 80 per cent of the Irish reserves and acquisitions market.

Courting company

WIMBLEDON, the most sought-after and expensive sporting event in Britain for corporate hospitality, £795 a head for the men's final, has been given the thumbs-down this year by a number of cost-conscious companies. But despite the lean pickings in the stock market, the financial services industry is spending more freely than ever. Mike Burton, the former England rugby international who now runs MBM, a Gloucester hospitality company, said: "Despite a cutback by companies

in the retail and construction sectors, the banking and financial services people seem to have increased the number of clients they are entertaining in order to hang on to existing clients." City firms and their clients are, he said, the hardest to please. "They want it to be perfect. And they like to sit around in the garden, reading the financial newspapers and putting in a call or two on their mobile phones." But they do, he assures me, eventually make it to the courts.

Golden memory

STUART Johnson has just moved from Cliveden to the Savoy to become the hotel's manager, and soon got a taste of life within such an historic institution. No sooner had he put his feet under the table than he was presented with a "promise to pay" note with a difference. A 90-year-old gentleman handed over a receipt and a letter dated June 24, 1926, written by the then manager. It was a promise "for an anniversary dinner in the Savoy restaurant in 50 years' time", and it had been given to Frank Hioras, a retired naval officer, when he and his wife Margaret were on their honeymoon in the hotel in 1926. Johnson said: "This is typically Savoy. We honoured it immediately, of course." The receipt saved by the Hioras, who will be dining in the River Restaurant tonight, shows that their honeymoon luncheon cost them £2 6s, including a half bottle of champagne at 8s 6d.

Carol Leonard

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Hilton family joins race to expand in Eastern bloc

By STEPHEN LEATHER

THE Hilton family is taking on the international hotel group that bears its name in a race to expand into the Eastern bloc.

Eric Hilton, executive vice-president of Conrad Hotels, has pledged to open up to 100 new hotels before the end of the century.

Barron Hilton, his elder brother, is chairman and chief executive of the parent Hilton Hotels Corporation, which owns or leases 93,030 rooms, with revenues of \$998.2 million last year.

He has just signed a deal to build a 400-room hotel in Moscow, close to the United States embassy, and hopes soon to finalise a deal in Bucharest.

Hilton sold its international hotels to Trans World Airlines, the US airline, in 1967.

Twenty years later they tried to buy them back, but lost out to Ladbroke Group, the British hotels to racing group.

The Hilton family decided to build their own international chain from scratch, and checked out the first name of their founder, Eric Hilton's father, Conrad Hilton, because they are no longer allowed to use the name Hilton outside the US.

So far Mr Hilton presides over a handful of Conrad

hotels in Australia, French West Indies, Monaco, Dublin and the just-opened Hotel Conrad Chelsea Harbour, in London.

But he hopes to have a dozen by the end of 1992 — including hotels in Hong Kong, Belgium, Mexico and Turkey — and to keep growing. He has his sights set on the Eastern bloc as well.

"We are very interested in the Eastern bloc countries," he said.

"Our hotel in Moscow is an excellent location. Our joint venture there is finalised and registered."

"We have people in Budapest to finalise a deal there to develop a 400-room hotel, on the Danube, and we are looking at East Germany, Prague and Bucharest."

Mr Hilton reckons his Conrad Hotel will be the first to open in Moscow but he faces stiff opposition from Britain's biggest hoteliers. Trusthouse Forte, Ladbroke, and Bass, which owns 1,389 Holiday Inns worldwide, are all hoping to spearhead the move into the Russian capital and the Eastern bloc.

Ladbroke has signed a joint venture agreement to convert an residential and hotel complex, near the Kremlin, into a five-star Hilton, but it could take up to two years to rebuild.



Challenge: Eric Hilton on his London hotel roof

Partners to help Czechoslovak ventures

By MATTHEW BOND

THREE British consultancy groups have joined forces to help international companies set up and do business in Czechoslovakia.

The new agency draws heavily on the experience and contacts of Lady Abrahams, the Czechoslovak-born widow

of the founder of the Aquascutum clothing company.

With Helena Felix, her daughter, Lady Abrahams runs Four A's Consultants — one of three partners in the venture.

The revolution in Eastern Europe means that doing business in Czechoslovakia is now

very different. "It is no longer a state controlled economy. Going out and selling 10,000 dresses of the same style is dead," said Mrs Felix.

Lady Abrahams, a member of the Kramer family, has joined forces with Anthony Green & Spencer, the chartered surveyor, and Dover-

tower, a London-based group which has specialised in trading with Czechoslovakia for years, including the sale of Skoda cars to West African countries.

The new venture will trade out of Prague as Anthony Green & Spencer, a subsidiary of Union Square.

Regulators' investigations an expensive joke

From Mr G. B. Miller

Sir, It is time we asked ourselves on whose side bodies like OFTEL and the MMC and the Dept of Trade and Industry are on.

We have in the past year had three major investigations; credit cards, petrol prices and the brewing industry.

In each case the industry involved has been able to persuade these bodies not to take any action — and where action has been recommended the Department of Trade and Industry has managed to soften the blow to the point where it becomes a joke.

Petrol companies were said not to operate a price fixing structure.

Before the enquiry started petrol prices moved up and down in unison. As soon as the enquiry started the companies ensured that prices

were marginally different. Having had a decision in their favour, prices have gone up in spite of the fall in the prices in Amsterdam.

Today, the major petrol companies have unloaded petrol prices at the level they previously sold 4 star petrol, and 4 star petrol reaching up to £2 a gallon. They are laughing all the way to the bank, having made monkeys out of the MMC, DTI and the consumer.

The credit card companies also came off scot free. They retain their commission from the retailer, and will now bring down their APR and thereby entice more desperate people to take long term credit. Would anyone have believed that they would have succeeded in persuading the MMC that it was right for those paying their bills when due to subsidise those borrow-

ing money? They are now charging for the credit card and getting their commission.

Oh yes, the traders were to be allowed differential pricing but the card companies won't accept that and have gone to court to fight the decision. Heads I win tails you lose.

We all know that the DTI watered down quite severely the proposals put forward by the MMC for the breakup of large brewery-pub owning groups. What has happened? Some pubs have been disposed of but the beer supplied still comes from the original owner.

Leaseholders are being charged higher rents if they introduced competitive beers and one of the brewers has openly talked recently of getting around the ruling.

The end result of all these investigations has been large bills to be paid for by the

taxpayer and not an iota of benefit for the Consumer. It seems that we, the consumers, cannot be allowed to benefit and that the providers of service must be allowed to make profits — even when they are excessive.

I believe we as consumers should fight back. I will no longer buy Shell and Esso Barclaycard and I shall give up going to the pub and drink French wine instead — at home.

If we all did this we would really shake up this cosy relationship between state and industry.

Yours faithfully,
G. B. MILLER
68 Adisham Green,
Church Milton,
Sittingbourne,
Kent.
May 29.

EMS assumptions

From Mr A. Latham-Koenig

Sir, Harold James's article on why the UK should join the Exchange Rate Mechanism (May 12) argues that the UK should go no further towards EMU as envisaged in stages 2 and 3 of the Delors report. He thus assumes that the EMS will remain a stable system in spite of the complete freedom of capital movements. This appears most unlikely, and many experts fear that managing the EMS will become more difficult with free trade and full capital mobility in the EC.

Divergences and imbalances could build up, impairing the system's credibility, and more frequent realignment of currencies in the EMS might widen inflation differentials. The best option, therefore, would be to move gradually towards monetary union.

Can Taurus not be arranged so as to break this monopoly by enlarging the range of agents for purchases or sales, or, better still, by direct contact between buyers or sellers of shares and market-makers? Or, indeed by direct contact between sellers and purchasers.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. SERGEANT,
22 Long Road,
Scunthorpe,
South Humberside,
May 29.

Rearrange Taurus to meet needs of small investors

From Mr P. A. Sergeant

Sir, We are told in your paper that Taurus will lead to a better deal for the small investor.

How can this be when deals are hidden away in computers that will be available only to banks, through their brokers, and to brokers?

The existing monopoly has led to unacceptably high fees to the small dealer, who will have no choice save to pay these disproportionately high fees or to leave buying and selling alone. It is simply not worth it for a purchase or sale at £2,000, the maximum I like to invest at any one time.

Can Taurus not be arranged so as to break this monopoly by enlarging the range of agents for purchases or sales, or, better still, by direct contact between buyers or sellers of shares and market-makers? Or, indeed by direct contact between sellers and purchasers.

Letters to *The Times* Business and Finance section can be sent by fax on 071-782 5112.

of shares and market-makers? Or, indeed by direct contact between sellers and purchasers.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. SERGEANT,
22 Long Road,
Scunthorpe,
South Humberside,
May 29.

From Mr J. M. Furze
Sir, Whether Taurus is popular or not will depend on what it costs the investor. Mr Watson's article of May 28 does not suggest a price that the banker/broker will charge, so one can deduce it will be high.

Taurus surely will make no difference to the speed at which an investor gets evidence of the shareholding, presumably a notification of the financial details will still come from the broker, and, down here, at any rate, this information arrives within 24 hours.

J. M. FURZE,
Lower Sheepridge Farm
Tavistock,
Devon.

From Mr A. Hampson
Sir, In his article of May 31, George Sivell announces the launch of an association "to look after the interests of Britain's 11 million private shareholders". The new association, the Association of Private Client Investment Managers and Stockbrokers will have "an executive drawn from stockbrokers specialising in private client business".

Is it churlish of me to ask how many private clients will be on the executive or to suggest that the first priority of the new association will be the maximisation of private stockbrokers' profits? Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR HAMPSON,
4 Griesdale Close,
Formby,
Liverpool.
May 31.

Anglian Water Plc

PROFITS AHEAD OF FORECAST. INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE ON TARGET.

Verbatim from the Statement of the Chairman, Bernard Henderson CBE

The Directors are pleased to report an operating profit for the year ended 31st March 1990 of £154.7m on turnover of £401.3m. Profit before tax and extraordinary items was £86.1m. The extraordinary items of £7.7m were privatisation costs.

GROUP RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1990

Turnover.....	£401m
Pre tax profit.....	£86m
Pro forma pre tax profit.....	£139m
Pro forma earnings per ordinary share.....	42.1p
Recommended dividend.....	10.21p
Investment expenditure.....	£192m

Uniquely amongst the water companies Anglian was privatised with net debt in its balance sheet, but despite high interest rates profit before tax at £86.1m exceeded our Prospectus forecast of £83.0m by £3.1m. On a pro forma basis the pre-tax profit was £139.0m; pro forma earnings per ordinary share were 42.1p.

Investment expenditure for the year was as forecast in the Prospectus at £192m. Net borrowings at 31st March 1990 were

£183m which is comfortably within the level assumed when K was set.

The Directors are recommending a single final dividend for 1989/90 of 10.21p net per Ordinary Share as indicated in the Prospectus.

The group is concentrating on its core business. Capital investment is on course and on budget. Over the next 12 months we will continue the successful start made in implementing our massive 10 year, £3.5bn investment programme. This will bring about major improvements in water quality and in the water environment. In the current year we will be spending some 13% more in real terms than last year and launching nearly 300 new schemes.

We are delighted that some 100,000 of our customers are shareholders. It is particularly encouraging to see the positive and enthusiastic way in which our employees have responded to privatisation; no less than 95% of them have a personal stake in the success of our business.

Anglian Water is in excellent shape and ready to grasp the undoubted opportunities that our new status provides.

Anglian Water Plc

The 1989 Report & Accounts will be posted to shareholders in August. For a copy, or other information, please write to Corporate Affairs, Anglian Water Plc, Ambury Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE18 6NZ

Harland bounces £1.7m into black

By ROBERT RODWELL

AMPLE cash reserves, an entirely new phenomenon in the recent history of Harland and Wolff, the Belfast shipyard, coupled with high interest rates, turned a £2.7 million operating loss into pre-tax profits of £1.7 million in its first 39 weeks of private ownership.

John Parker, chairman of H&W Holdings, described the interim and unaudited results of its first nine months to March 31 as "a very encouraging start" for the new company, now jointly owned by Fred Olsen, the Norwegian shipping businessman, its management and the 74 per cent of workers who bought into its flotation last year.

He did not, however, deny that higher than anticipated interest rates, which put £4.4 million into the company's coffers on large government loans, and advance payments from customers had pushed

the company into marginal profitability. Turnover was £68.7 million.

With provision for taxation of £1.2 million and the retention of £500,000 profit, the declared earnings per share are 3.15p. There is no dividend.

Despite the loss on ordinary activities, principally ship building, of £2.7 million, Mr Parker said that this was massively reduced over what had been envisaged when the prospectus was published, but further work was still needed to bring ordinary activities into the black.

Since the buyout H&W has taken orders for five large tankers from Olsen companies, providing a core of work for its building dock until 1993. It has also purchased on very favourable terms a 6.5 per cent stake in the first three tankers and four other large vessels in an effort to broaden its business base.

First-year £8.4m for Hardy

By MATTHEW BOND

HARDY Oil & Gas, the holding company demerged from Trafalgar House last year, has reported its first full-year results as an independent group. In the year to March it made pre-tax profits of £8.4 million compared to a pro-forma £3.2 million in the equivalent period last year.

This year's performance was helped by a £3.3 extraordinary profit, primarily arising from transactions taken at the time of the demerger and £1.42 million of interest earned on cash balances also at the time of the merger.

But the company's positive net cash position has changed to a negative one, said Peter Elwes, the chief executive, due to the cost of its extensive exploration programme and the cost ahead of production beginning at its Ravenspurn North gas field in the North Sea.

EXECUTION-ONLY STOCKBROKING

Why pay over £50 commission for a £20,000 deal?

£5,000	£72	£50
£10,000	£116	£50
£15,000	£146	£50
£20,000	£172	£50

Deals over £20,000 Fidelity commissions £45+0.05%

*Based on a Fidelity survey of commission charges by 14 firms offering a similar execution-only service as at January 1990.

You are a stockmarket investor who takes his own decisions and does not seek advice. But are you paying more in commissions than you really need? Fidelity Share Service could substantially reduce the commission you are paying on execution-only transactions. For all deals between £3,900 and £20,000, our commission charge is just £50. (There's a once-only joining fee of £25 and minimum commission of £25.) And, as you can see, deals above this continue to deliver significant commission savings.

But that is only part of the story. With Fidelity you also get the level of service you would expect from a stockbroking company associated with one of the world's major investment houses. A service which delivers efficient administration and prompt settlement with direct access to our dealers via our callfree telephone service.

To receive our brochure and application form, complete the coupon below or call one of our dealers on callfree 0800 800 700.

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(So that we may call you to answer any questions you may have.)

I deal approximately ☐ times a year. Ref Code Y 282

Fidelity
SHARE SERVICE

PRECIOUS METALS											
31, 1990 Agreed rates June 26, 1990 to Sept 24, 1990											
Scheme I: 15.31 per cent. Scheme II: 15.14 to 15.44 per cent. Reference rate July 1, 1990 to May 31, 1990											
Scheme IV & V: 15.201 per cent.											
					Platinum pm fix: \$484.25 (\$287.50)						
					Palladium pm fix: \$117.45 (\$59.65)						
					Spot Silver: \$5.115 (\$2.366-2.000)						
LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES											
		Open	High	Low	Close	Vol					
FT-SE 100							Three month Euro				
Jun 80		3272.0	3280.0	3260.0	3270.0	2772	Jun 90		89.01		
Jul 80		3268.0	3280.0	3260.0	3270.0	2772	Jun 90		88.55		
Three month Sterling							US Treasury Bond				
Jun 80		84.35	84.35	84.35	84.35	181655	Sep 90		93.25		
Jul 80		84.35	84.35	84.35	84.35	181655	Sep 90		93.25		
Three month Eurodollar							Long Gil				
Jun 80		91.67	91.67	91.67	91.67	11614	Sep 89		63.25		
Jul 80		91.67	91.67	91.67	91.67	11614	Sep 89		63.25		
Three month Euro DM							Japanese Govt Bond				
Jun 80		91.71	91.71	91.71	91.71	7262	Sep 89		94.87		
Jul 80		91.71	91.71	91.71	91.71	7262	Sep 89		94.87		
Three month Euro Yen							German Govt Bond				
Jun 80		91.71	91.71	91.71	91.71	7262	Sep 89		94.87		
Jul 80		91.71	91.71	91.71	91.71	7262	Sep 89		94.87		
COMMODITIES											
LONDON OIL REPORTS					LONDON FOX						
Crude prices remained virtually unchanged in very quiet trading. Similarly, product prices were flat, with few deals concluded.					Cocoa						
					ANTY Futures						
					Official prices/volumes previous day						
					Rusdell Wall						
					Casts						
					3 month Vol						
					Copper						
					Lead						
					Zinc						
					Aluminum						
					Nickel						
					SUGAR						
					CASH						
					MEAT & LIVESTOCK COMMISSION						
					Average lastest prices as representative						
					markets on June 21						
					Live Cattle						
					Pigs						
					Sheep						
					Cattle						
					Hogs						
					Lamb						
					Poultry						
					Dairy						
					Eggs						
					Butter						
					Cheese						
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					Grain						

Portfolio

© Times Newspapers Limited
DAILY DIVIDEND
£4,000
Claims required for +26 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

1980		1979		1978		1977		1976		1975		1974		1973		1972		1971		1970		1969		1968		1967		1966		1965		1964		1963		1962		1961		1960		1959		1958		1957		1956		1955		1954		1953		1952		1951		1950		1949		1948		1947		1946		1945		1944		1943		1942		1941		1940		1939		1938		1937		1936		1935		1934		1933		1932		1931		1930		1929		1928		1927		1926		1925		1924		1923		1922		1921		1920		1919		1918		1917		1916		1915		1914		1913		1912		1911		1910		1909		1908		1907		1906		1905		1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		1882		1881		1880		1879		1878		1877		1876		1875		1874		1873		1872		1871		1870		1869		1868		1867		1866		1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859		1858		1857		1856		1855		1854		1853		1852		1851		1850		1849		1848		1847		1846		1845		1844		1843		1842		1841		1840		1839		1838		1837		1836		1835		1834		1833		1832		1831		1830		1829		1828		1827		1826		1825		1824		1823		1822		1821		1820		1819		1818		1817		1816		1815		1814		1813		1812		1811		1810		1809		1808		1807		1806		1805		1804		1803		1802		1801		1800		1799		1798		1797		1796		1795		1794		1793		1792		1791		1790		1789		1788		1787		1786		1785		1784		1783		1782		1781		1780		1779		1778		1777		1776		1775		1774		1773		1772		1771		1770		1769		1768		1767		1766		1765		1764		1763		1762		1761		1760		1759		1758		1757		1756		1755		1754		1753		1752		1751		1750		1749		1748		1747		1746		1745		1744		1743		1742		1741		1740		1739		1738		1737		1736		1735		1734		1733		1732		1731		1730		1729		1728		1727		1726		1725		1724		1723		1722		1721		1720		1719		1718		1717		1716		1715		1714		1713		1712		1711		1710		1709		1708		1707		1706		1705		1704		1703		1702		1701		1700		1699		1698		1697		1696		1695		1694		1693		1692		1691		1690		1689		1688		1687		1686		1685		1684		1683		1682		1681		1680		1679		1678		1677		1676		1675		1674		1673		1672		1671		1670		1669		1668		1667	
High Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up	Ch	Up																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

180 140 Anglen Water 151 153 -2 204 134 37

a Ex dividend b Ex all c Forecast dividend d Interim payment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend and yield exclude h Special payment i Pre-merger figures n Forecast earnings o Ex other r Ex notes s Ex scrip or share split t Tax-free .. No significant data.

DIABETES

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT

Hoping for better in a life of rigid self-discipline

Diabetes mellitus is one of the world's oldest known diseases, and one of the most common. It affects more than 30 million people worldwide. Britain has about one million sufferers, up to half of whom have not been diagnosed and who do not know they are at risk of long-term complications.

About 60,000 new cases are detected in Britain a year, including 18,000 children, and about 20,000 people a year die prematurely from diabetes-related illnesses. It is a condition that can shorten or overshadow the lives of young and old alike.

Although it has been brought substantially under control by advances in medical care, diabetes is neither preventable nor curable.

Those affected by it, but who have not allowed it to dominate them, include Sir Harry Secombe, the president of the British Diabetic Association (BDA), and Tottenham Hotspur footballer Gary Mabbutt.

Britain plays a leading role in research, which promises to deliver further benefits to sufferers and even to prevent the onset of the disorder in some cases. But some of the mysteries of the disease remain and there is worrying evidence that it has been on the increase in the past few years.

According to Professor Harry Keen, head of metabolic medicine at Guy's Hospital, London, there is a one-in-five chance that anyone living to the age of 70 will develop diabetes.

"It is a life-long health problem which requires life-long attention. It is crucial that the patient has a good knowledge of his or her condition."

This week is Defeat Diabetes Week, which has been organised by the British Diabetic Association to heighten public awareness of the disease and to raise funds for research.

The association, founded in 1934 by H.G. Wells and Dr R.D. Lawrence, provides more than £2 million towards a range of research projects and offers a wealth of advice and information to patients,

There are one million people suffering from diabetes in Britain today, up to half of whom may not have been diagnosed. Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent, examines the issues

their families, doctors and other health professionals. The disease takes its name from diabetes, meaning a siphon, and mellitus, meaning honey, because the most obvious feature of the untreated disorder is that the patient passes large amounts of urine containing high concentrations of sugar.

The disease is caused by the inability of the pancreas to produce enough insulin, a



Progress: Sir John Nabarro

hormone controlling the metabolism of glucose, a simple sugar that is an essential fuel for the body and which comes from the food we eat.

Insulin is needed to convert the sugar into energy and its production is sparked by sugar reaching a certain level in the blood. Insulin deficiency causes abnormally high levels of blood sugar, which do not convert into energy, and instead accumulate in the bloodstream, leading to a cascade of problems, often signalled by weight loss, hunger and fatigue.

There are two main types of the disease. The more severe, but less common, is insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM), or Type One, which is likely to develop rapidly between the ages of 10 and 16 and is relatively easy to diagnose. It can result in blindness, kidney failure, gangrene leading to limb amputations, heart disease and premature

death, cutting life expectancy by as much as a third.

As the name suggests, it needs to be fought with regular insulin injections. Without these, the patient lapses into a fatal coma.

This form of diabetes is known to cluster in families and to have hereditary components, but environmental factors, such as viral infections, are suspected as triggers in its development.

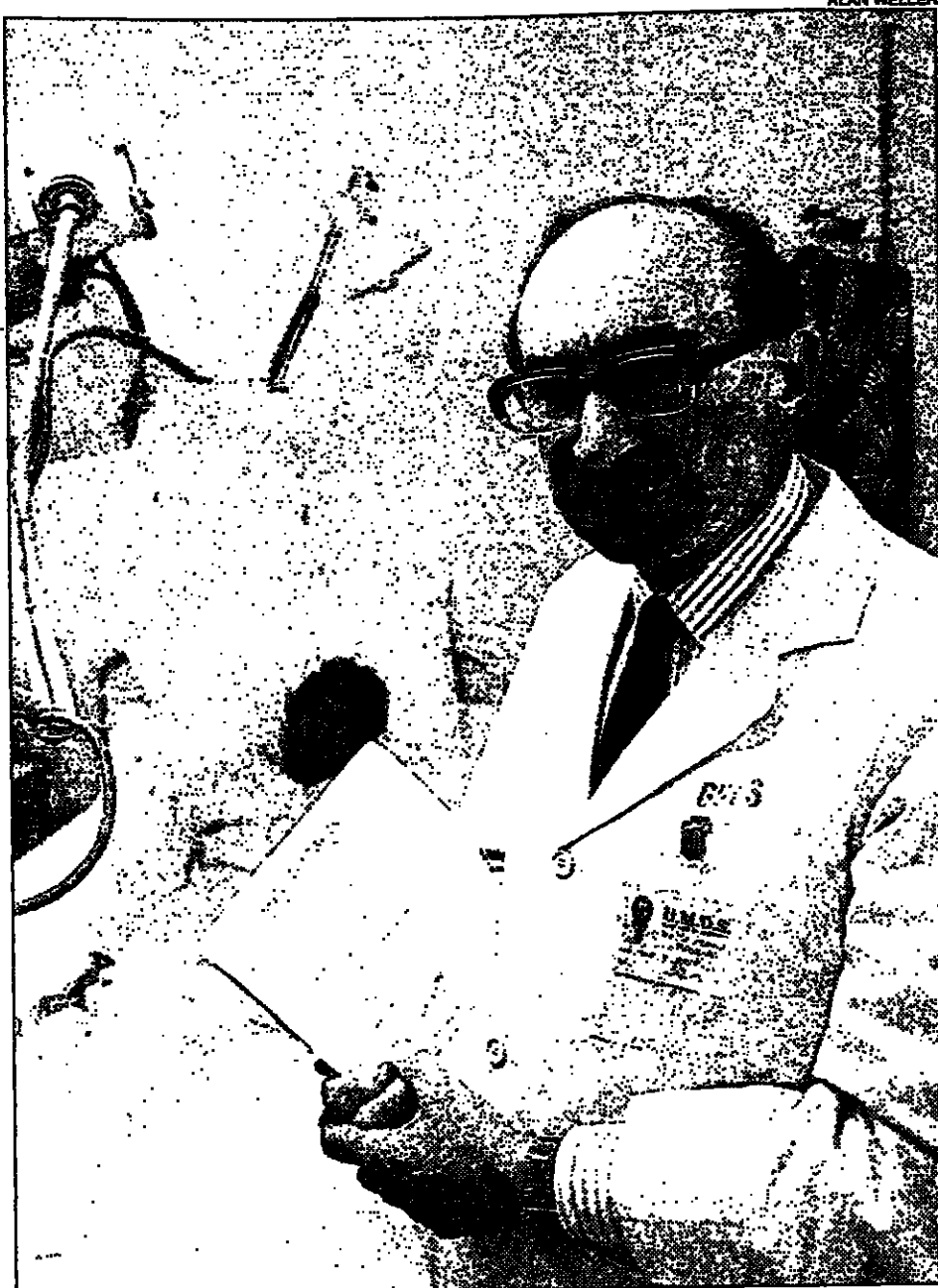
Type Two diabetes, also known as non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), is a chronic form of the disease, involving the same range of illnesses. It tends to occur in the over-40s and is often associated with obesity. Frequently it lies dormant and may escape diagnosis for many years.

"There may be half a million people whose condition has not been detected, but who need treatment," Professor Keen says.

In NIDDM, inadequate amounts of insulin are produced. Insulin injections are not usually needed, but a combination of tablets and dietary control is necessary. The symptoms can be treated by weight loss and exercise.

Sir John Nabarro, the chairman of the BDA's executive council and a leading physician specialising in the disease, says: "For many people, diabetes is an unpleasant condition which requires rigid self-discipline in terms of injections, diet and exercise. If it is kept under control, the worst side effects can be diminished or at least delayed."

"There have been tremendous strides forward in the treatment of diabetes in the past 10 years and I am optimistic that with adequate resources, more improvements will emerge in the next decade which will make life easier for patients and reduce the costs to the health service."



Knowledge is crucial to sufferers: Professor Harry Keen, of Guy's Hospital, London

A single point of contact

AT ONE time 85 per cent of people with diabetes waited for more than an hour to see a doctor for an average consultation of about five minutes, says Stephen Tomlinson, professor of medicine at Manchester University and consultant physician at Manchester Royal Infirmary. Now, only 4 per cent do so.

The difference, he says, is the setting up of the diabetes centre, which can also act as a centre of expertise for other professionals. (Pat Blair writes). "The principle of diabetes centres focuses on the promotion of health and the prevention of ill-health among people with diabetes," he says. A priority is educating patients to take responsibility for their own health.

There are now about 60

centres in the UK and Ireland. At Manchester, all the district diabetes services are delivered from the centre, so patients and professionals have a single point of contact for advice and help.

The range of professional staff dealing with diabetes is wide: physicians, kidney specialists, ophthalmologists, family doctors, nurses, midwives, dietitians, chiropodists and shoe-fitters, among whom team-work is widely seen as essential. "Within the past 10 years, the recognition of the role of the diabetes specialist nurse has been the single most important advance in delivering care to patients," Professor Tomlinson says.

Professor George Alberti, head of medicine at Newcastle upon Tyne University, says it was eight years ago that his team gained its first nurse specialist. Now there are five "and we would like three more". Although he sees diabetic centres as a helpful development, he says they are not the answer to every problem and even if they were more widely available, they could not deal with the number of patients there are.

However, whether in diabetes centres or clinics, the professional staff still seeking answers aim to help patients get the most out of life, whatever the drawbacks of diabetes for the individual.

Traumatic time for teenagers

Some young people are forced to change their life goals and career ambitions after they learn they have diabetes

ADOLESCENCE and the late teens can be a very difficult time with diabetes, says Dr Ray Newton, consultant physician at Ninewells Hospital Medical School, Dundee.

Young people, with changing emotions, usually leave school, move from home either to further education or to take up jobs. Teenagers with diabetes not only have to learn to cope with the ground rules of managing their medical conditions, but they may be faced with having to change their life goals if diabetes makes them ineligible.

"Adolescence on its own is a pretty turbulent time and if you add diabetes to that, then it can have a devastating effect on some young people," Dr Newton says. Some cope all right, but for others it can be quite traumatic. "Being diabetic can have an effect on self-esteem. You may get the feeling that you are the only one with diabetes."

About 18,000 people under the age of 20 have diabetes and each year about 3,200 young people develop it, usually the insulin-dependent Type One. Peak years for it appearing are in the 10 to 12 age group, a period of general growth. Dr Newton says the incidence appears to be increasing, but no one knows why.

The stresses linked with that period of life — and stress for diabetics of any age — can have a physiological effect which differs between individuals. In some it can lead to raised blood-sugar levels, in others it acts to reduce them.

Together with Professor Jim Farquhar, then professor of paediatrics at Edinburgh, Dr Newton started the Youth Diabetes Project as a joint venture backed by the British Diabetic Association and a commercial company. "It was really designed to fill in what appeared to be a gap — there was attention given to children and adults with diabetes, but no apparent focus on adolescents," Dr Newton says.

The project paid attention to problems occurring in that age group. In 1983, a series of youth diabetes camps began at an outdoor activities centre at

Firbush, on the shores of Loch Tay. "The real design of that course was not just to allow people to get to know one another, but to take the youngsters out of their environment and allow them to talk about the problems of living with diabetes."

"More particularly, it was to look at whether there were special needs in that age group and whether the young people themselves have some contribution to make to one another." Sharing and swapping experiences could be supportive and reassuring. The eighth camp will be held in August.

The project was not just about camps. To reach a wider youth audience, an annual weekend conference was started. "It takes place in Birmingham in September and about 140 youngsters attend," Dr Newton says. There they concentrate on problems that are exclusive to the age group — such as sexual fears and prospects of pregnancy — and which may not be talked about in any depth in the setting of a diabetes clinic.

A typical problem might be the not-unusual tendency for teenage diabetic girls to put on a little weight and to try to deal with that by altering their intake of insulin — "a terrible idea". Discussion with others in a similar position has helped them deal with the problem and with the guilt feeling that their own actions have brought on, Dr Newton says.

The eating habits of most teenagers, with or without diabetes, can lead to concern and difficulties in diabetic control. "It helps them to see that other people are having binges as well."

But the professionals also gain. "They can give us feedback about what their needs are and it is an important sounding board for the British Diabetic Association which has been able to take on board the conclusions or the results of discussions at the conference. It allows us professionals to hold up a mirror to ourselves and question the kind of contact we have with young people."

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Prejudice at work

Diabetics can work in most jobs, yet there are misconceptions among employers

DIABETES does not and should not preclude employment, a countrywide research study has shown — yet those with the disease appear to have more trouble than non-diabetics in finding and keeping work, although their rate of absenteeism is no higher than the rest of the work force. (Pat Blair writes)

People with diabetes are ineligible for some jobs: the armed forces, the emergency services, work on oil rigs, driving a public service or heavy goods vehicle, or flying aircraft. Working at heights with dangerous machinery is also discouraged. Otherwise, there is little to worry about, especially where the diabetes is well-controlled.

There are those who have been able to show that diabetes need not be a barrier. Gary Mabbutt, the captain of Tottenham Hotspur football team, successfully fought to continue in his chosen career after learning he had diabetes. Dr Nicola Robinson was part of the research team from the Department of Community Medicine, at Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School, that looked into unemployment among diabetics.

"We found that there were problems in the younger age group, especially in trying to get jobs," says Dr Robinson, who is now a senior epidemiologist in the research department of VAMP Health, a medical software company. "If you were a young person, you were significantly less likely to get a job if you had diabetes compared with a person who did not have the disease."

important to increase inform-

ation available in diabetic clinics on employment opportunities. "It is especially important to try to improve such opportunities for young people with diabetes, as well as helping them to control their disease in the work situation."

Many employers, the studies found, were confused about the suitability of diabetics for different types of work. In the past, employers felt that diabetics treated with insulin could not do shift work, a reason given for refusing admission to nursing schools. After a survey of 213 schools, 95 per cent of which replied, Dr Robinson says: "No school of nursing appears to be overtly discriminatory against diabetic applicants and it appears that suitably qualified people with stable diabetes are now able to train as nurses."

According to Dr Ray Newton, a consultant physician in Dundee, "employers generally are a little more understanding than they used to be, although there still some prejudice."

The amount of control people have over their condition can influence job prospects. Among older age groups, "some people lost their jobs because they became ill and unfit for work, or developed complications". Dr Robinson says that for such people, more advice should be given on the possibility of re-training for other types of work.

Difficulty in getting life assurance — needed for company pension schemes — was also a reason for job refusals. Motor insurance queries account for about 8 per cent of those raised with the diabetes



Battle won: Gary Mabbutt

care department of the British Diabetic Association. To help diabetics get better insurance terms, the British Diabetic Association appointed H. Stephenson & Company, a Surrey-based firm in the SBJ Group, as its broker. Ted Dalton, director of Stephenson's Finance Services, which deals with life assurance, and Bob Ainsworth, managing director of Devitt Insurance Services, which deals with motor insurance, believe they can find insurance cover that equates with most average deals.

HEALTH-CONSCIOUS people do not have to rely on specialist foods, so why should diabetics? The answer, according to Anjana Govindji, chief dietician for the British Diabetic Association, is that they do not. A healthy diet is healthy for everyone, she says. (Pat Blair writes)

"Special products are misused a lot by diabetics," Mrs Govindji says. "Diabetic products are generally no lower in fat or calories than their non-diabetic equivalents. Since many diabetics are required to lose weight, such products are not helpful at all."

Additionally, they were often more expensive and some of the older formulations contained high levels of sorbitol, a sweetener that can act as a laxative. However, there was a more important reason: "We feel that diabetics do not need a special diet at all — that they

Diabetes can cause blindness or impaired sight in sufferers, Pat Blair looks at cures and prevention

Vision for a brighter future

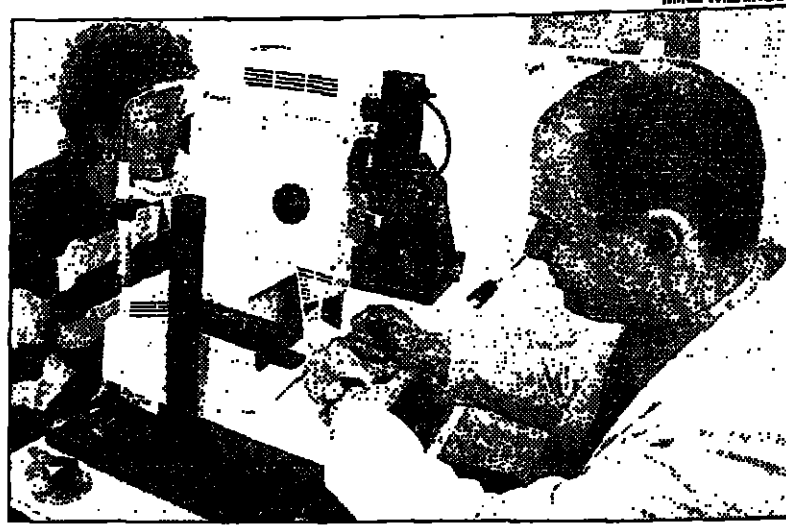
Among people aged 45 to 60, diabetes is the most common cause of blindness. "People in that age group are 23 times more likely to be blind than non-diabetics," says Dr Ray Newton, consultant physician at Ninewells Hospital Medical School, in Dundee. About a third of all diabetics will have diabetic retinopathy, eye changes, he says, and each year about 1.2 per cent develop sight-threatening changes in their eyes.

In people with insulin-dependent diabetes, changes do not usually occur within the first 10 years of the condition developing. However, non-insulin-dependent diabetics may have had it for a long time before being diagnosed and may have already developed eye disease by the time the diagnosis is made. "About 80 per cent will have retinal changes by the time that they have had diabetes for 20 years," he says.

Cataracts also develop as a result of diabetes, especially in elderly people, but can be treated if caught early.

Ophthalmologists believe that blindness could be prevented in 70 per cent of cases, Dr Newton says, "if they were identified early enough."

Retinopathy is a disease of the retina, at the back of the eye, in which blood vessels have become affected by the diabetes. "It is a direct result of the high blood-sugar that has been circulating for many years," says Professor John Forrester, professor of ophthalmology at Aberdeen University. "It does not develop until people



Early detection: doctors believe 70 per cent of cases could be prevented

have had diabetes for a minimum of five years."

There is strong evidence of linking its development to diabetes control. "If you control the diabetes from the time it has been diagnosed, you are less likely to develop retinopathy," Professor Forrester says.

Diabetic retinopathy occurs in two ways. One is as a result of the diabetes damaging normal blood vessels, causing them to leak. A second is when abnormal blood vessels are developed by the retina in an attempt to replace the blood supply lost through blockage of the normal vessels. The haphazard growth of those vessels can

lead to the retina wrinkling up and detaching itself from the back of the eye. "At that point you can be totally blind," he says.

Laser treatment is used to burn, and thus damage, the retina's peripheral areas as, for a reason not fully understood, this causes the abnormal blood vessels to regress, allowing the central-vision section of the retina to regain its composure and perform as it should. The treatment is microscopic and may include two to three thousand laser burns.

Dundee is one of three centres — the others are in Newcastle and Norwich — where mobile screening units are in

operation to try to increase early identification of people at risk of eye disease. They are the first of 10 planned by the British Diabetic Association (BDA).

Running costs for the Dundee unit are met by the BDA, the vans were funded by Allied Dunbar, the insurance company, and a local food wholesaler, Watson and Phillips, donated money for administration.

The screening unit started up last February, having first contacted local doctors to encourage them to refer patients with diabetes but who may not have been attending a diabetic clinic. From its base at Ninewells hospital, the unit travels throughout Tayside and North-east Fife.

Dr Newton says the response has been pleasing, with, typically, 27 out of 29 patients contacted by one family doctor attending for screening.

Within three months, 701 eye photographs had been taken and 10 people were found who required urgent treatment because of sight-threatening problems. "It is possible to have quite serious problems without the acuity (central vision) having been affected," Dr Newton says. The average age of people found with retinal changes was 59, while the average age for diabetic cataracts is 74.

The number of people screened is more than 1,000. The unit has attracted all age groups. Eye screening has always been done in clinics and by GPs, Dr Newton says. "The value of the mobile unit is that it adds a new dimension to detection."

Diet should be no barrier

Diabetics are not isolated by diet, but are urged to follow the same health principles that are recommended for non-diabetics

An important aspect of controlling diabetes is keeping weight steady. "Any weight loss should be slow and steady, rather than going for any of these special formula diets," Mrs Govindji says.

That means avoiding such low-calorie regimes as the Cambridge Diet. "Particularly if you are diabetic, you need a slow, steady supply of carbohydrates during the day."

The British Diabetic Association's advice is to cut down on fat because it contains a high concentration of calories, and alcohol, which is high in calories, while increasing the intake of fibre. Many fibrous foods are low in calories, yet are filling, and that can help on a weight-loss programme.

People of Asian origin appear to run a higher risk of diabetes, the reason for which

is not yet known. Unfortunately, when diagnosed as diabetic, many feel that, as they now have to watch their diets, they ought to change to western diets, believing them to be superior. That is a myth, Mrs Govindji says.

"The Asian diet can be very healthy. The traditional foods are a good source of protein and are high in fibre, the types of fibre that are best in controlling diabetes." Lentils, for example, contain a beneficial type of fibre, soluble fibre, and lentils are more widely eaten in Asian diets than in western diets. "We are actually trying to promote Asian eating habits because they are better," she says.

Dr Paul McKeigue agrees. "In many ways, it is more healthy. The total fat content of the diet of Gujaratis is

similar to that of the UK population, but there is less saturated fat and more polyunsaturates," he says, after a study he undertook at University College, Middlesex School of Medicine.

"I do not think there is anything specific about Indian diets that account for the high rate of diabetes in that group." To prevent diabetes, he says, it is advisable to reduce the total energy intake and exercise regularly to control obesity. "What matters is if you are over-weight, rather than the things you eat."

The British Diabetic Association's advice is to reduce the amount of oil and ghee (clarified butter) used in cooking and to switch to polyunsaturated products, such as sunflower oil and polyunsaturated margarines. Fruit can replace high-fat sweetmeats and semi-skimmed milk can replace full-cream milk.

The association provides guidance on food and diet, whether western or Asian, in

leaflets published in English, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu.

As the amount of food needed varies between individuals and depends on age, sex, weight, lifestyle and occupation (sedentary clerical work or physically demanding jobs, for example), those with diabetes should seek nutritional advice, especially when it concerns weight loss.

"They can do this by asking their GP for a referral to the dietician at the local hospital," Mrs Govindji says.

She is concerned that often family doctors do not refer their patients to dietitians, but instead provide leaflets produced by drug companies or food manufacturers.

There could be a two-to-six-week wait for an appointment with a dietician, but it is worth it, she says, as diets can be tailored to specific lifestyles.

"You may be a business-lunch person or you may be a shift-work person. The dietician can take all these considerations into account and formulate a diet suited to how you live, including the foods you enjoy."

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Foot infections in diabetics can lead to gangrene and even amputation. Pat Blair looks at ways to avoid this

Foot care is more important for diabetics than for anyone else. Neglect of what can start as minor foot injuries can lead, in the extreme, to an amputation — of toes, feet and legs. A survey covering the South-east Thames area showed that 152 amputations, half of all those in the region in a year, were as a result of diabetes.

Adults who have had diabetes for a long time, whether insulin-dependent diabetes or the non-insulin-dependent form, are prone to certain complications, says Dr Peter Watkins, a consultant physician and head of the diabetic department at King's College Hospital, South London.

Two of the complications can affect legs and feet. One is neuropathy, nerve damage, and the other is damage to the blood vessels that serve the feet, reducing or blocking the blood supply. Loss of sensation through nerve damage and loss of healing properties through an insufficient blood supply can mean that trivial injuries can become major.

When people walk on healthy feet, the foot is constantly adjusting. However, if sensation is lost or reduced, the foot may not get the signals that tell it to react, whether it is to changing pressures from above or from the normal friction it meets. Equally, it fails to send out the normal signals of pain. A toe may rub against a shoe, for example, and the person may feel no pain.

"They can literally wear holes in their feet," Alethea Foster, chief chiropodist at King's College Hospital, says.

Neglected calluses are the most common reason for the development of ulcers. Untreated, they can become infected with bacteria. Without treatment, such an infection can kill off tissue cells and gangrene may develop, resulting in amputation.

Diabetics may not realise the damage that has been done, Mrs Foster says, which is why they have to be



Advice is vital: Alethea Foster, chief chiropodist at King's College, treats John Potter

Steps towards prevention

educated in what to look for and be taught that they must examine their feet regularly.

"Every year we see diabetics that come to us with well-established ulcers or with gangrene, who are blissfully unaware that anything is wrong," she says. "Often, it is only when they notice that their foot smells that they realise something is wrong."

One danger for diabetics, Dr Watkins says, is in self-medication of calluses using the corn remedies that are freely available in pharmacies and which contain salicylic acid.

An article by a team from the King's College diabetic department and published in *Diabetic Medicine*, the journal of the British Diabetic Association, says: "Although corn cure preparations now include

a warning that diabetic patients should consult their doctors before use, we suggest that... the advice should be explicit and that diabetic patients should not use them."

This was written after studying the cases of seven patients who had developed ulcers within periods ranging from two hours to five days of using corn cures and who attended hospital after two to 16 days. While the ulcers of three patients healed after regular out-patient treatment, a fourth needed skin grafting and the remaining three had to have a toe removed.

Foot care is an important area in diabetes treatment. The diabetic foot clinic at King's College was set up under the driving force of Dr Michael Edmunds, senior lecturer and honorary consul-

tant, who is acknowledged as one of the two foremost experts in this country on the diabetic foot. There, the number of amputations was halved as a result of educating patients in what to look for and being able to treat them before things went too far.

"We discourage diabetics from trying to treat their foot problems without professional advice," Mrs Foster says. However, there is a shortage of qualified chiropodists in Britain and, as the title is not protected by law, anyone can call themselves a chiropodist, whether properly trained or having merely gone through a correspondence course.

State registration, for which practitioners must be professionally qualified, is a good guide and is indicated by the letters SRCh after the chiropodist's name.

There is one occasion that people often forget to follow advice: "We found that over 50 per cent of patients with foot lesions were getting them on holiday," Mrs Foster says.

Diabetic adults need to remember the risks of sunburn on legs and feet and that they must avoid running with bare feet on hot sand, as their feet may not tell them they are burning.

SOME SIMPLE RULES

DO:

- Wash feet daily and dry carefully.
- Cut nails straight across.
- Wear suitable shoes and wear new shoes in gradually.
- Change socks daily.
- Use cream on hard area of skin.
- See a State Registered Chiropodist (SRCh).

DON'T:

- Treat problems yourself.
- Use corn cures or patent remedies.
- Remove hard skin with knife or scraper.
- Go barefoot or wear tight shoes.
- Use hot water bottles or electric blankets.
- Neglect even slight injuries.

Research into the causes of diabetes could result in dramatic changes in treatment

Twins join battle for knowledge

A CURE for diabetes in new sufferers of the disease, and greater insights into its causes and hereditary links, could be produced in the next 10 years, researchers believe.

A number of projects under way in Britain hold the promise of some of the biggest steps forward since the discovery of insulin 70 years ago. Much of the work is being funded by the British Diabetic Association, BDA (Thomson Prentice writes).

Dr Moira Murphy, the association's research coordinator, says: "This is an exciting time for research. Recent years have seen many major advances in our knowledge. The future holds the real possibility of big changes in the way we treat diabetes."

New techniques in molecular biology are allowing scientists to make more rapid progress than could have been foreseen a few years ago in the search for the genes which cause diabetes.

The most efficient approach is to examine families in which some children have diabetes and some do not, by studying genetic material collected from blood samples.

The BDA has established the world's largest collection of material from such families in what is known as the Warren Repository, based at a Public Health Laboratory Service unit at Porton Down, Wiltshire. The next stage of the project is to replicate the material and make it available to scientists around the world.

Since there is a long time lag between the start of the disease process and the emergence of diabetes symptoms, knowledge of the genes involved will help identify "high-risk" individuals, who may then be treated to delay, or even prevent, the final onset of the disease. A hundred families will take part.

In a separate project supported by the BDA, 318 pairs of identical twins born in Britain are giving help to researchers tracing hereditary factors in diabetes.

The Diabetic Twin Study has been running for 24 years and is the biggest of its kind in the world. It involves identical twins, at least one of whom has diabetes. The twins take part in regular blood tests and



A double vision of the future: 318 pairs of identical twins have volunteered for research samples that will be subjected to newly developed biochemical tests which can help predict the likelihood of adults in this age group developing non-insulin-dependent diabetes.

The study, funded in its first phase by the BDA, has been designed by Cambridge University's departments of community medicine and clinical biochemistry. It employs their monoclonal antibody techniques which can differentiate between insulin and various forms of its precursor, pro-insulin.

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☐ **Research funding.** Individual units are supported in their scientific investigations.

☐ **The Anglo-Danish-Dutch Diabetes Group.** This informal discussion group meets in the UK, Denmark and Holland by rotation. Workshops are organised by a committee of physicians and are open to registrars, senior registrars and junior consultants on submission and acceptance of an abstract based on clinical work.

☐ **The YD (Youth Diabetes) Project.** Comprises the Fimbush activity holiday/training workshops for young diabetics; social groups, in

association with local medical team members; the YD Newsletter; the YD Conference; the YD Medical Course, designed to help medical professionals further the care of young diabetics.

☐ **Medical symposia, seminars and courses** — such as the Advanced Postgraduate Diabetes Course for hospital doctors, GPs and the Advanced Diabetes Nurse Specialists Course.

☐ **Medical publications** — including *Innovative Care*, the education supplement to *Diabetic Medicine and Growth Matters*.

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HORIZONS

Hands that help justice to run a smooth course

Every case that comes to trial, whether murder, rape or cycling without lights, starts in the magistrates' courts. And 95 per cent of all criminal cases are dealt with from start to finish in these courts.

Those who dispense justice, with the exception of a few stipendiary magistrates, are volunteers. Most are not lawyers, so are advised on matters of law and legal procedure by the clerk to the justices and a staff of legally qualified court clerks.

The justices' clerk also has overall responsibility for running the magistrates' courts and is usually a solicitor or barrister of at least five years' standing.

Lately, the demand for lawyers has increased steadily, which has led to a recruitment crisis in the magistrates' courts service, where pay and conditions cannot match those in commerce.

The service is making an all-out attempt to recruit new blood. Some magistrates' courts committees have formed the Association of Magistrates Courts in order to centralise the recruitment of trainee court clerks.

David Simpson, justices' clerk at Uxbridge, in northwest London, is chairman of the recruitment and training committee of the Justices' Clerks' Society. "We are looking towards other sources," he says. "We are interested in people who wish to make a career change in their thirties or forties, or in those

Most criminal cases are dealt with by lay magistrates. Joan Venner meets the clerks who see the rules are followed

returning to a legal career, particularly women who may have taken a break to have families.

"We must also offer equality of opportunity to the ethnic minorities and the disabled."

At Uxbridge, suitable part-timers are sometimes taken on to the staff. Mr Simpson describes the work as a "hands-on living experience", in which every day is different. "We do not know what point of law will arise," he says. "Is it going to be a commitment for murder or the interpretation of regulations for the construction of an articulated lorry?"

He points out that the 27,000 or so lay justices could not function without their legal advisers. The system works on mutual trust and respect of each for the other's position. Much time in court may be taken up with minor infringements of the law, but in every case fundamental decisions are being made by lay magistrates who have been trained by their clerks.

The magistrates are dealing with issues of liberty: whether or not to grant bail in serious offences, to send somebody to prison, to deal with cases in a summary way or

commit for trial at the crown court. They and their clerks have power to grant or refuse legal aid.

"The clerk advises the magistrates on the appropriate use of sentences and on admissibility of evidence, and in the juvenile court, where children are giving evidence, on the criteria to be applied for assessing that evidence," Mr Simpson says.

"In the juvenile court, magistrates deal with care cases, with abused and neglected children and the difficult issues of law and evidence in those cases. In domestic courts, our clerks are advising magistrates on the law relating to the custody and access to children of separated parents."

Mr Simpson tries to do one full court a week, as well as his administrative and certain outside duties. Some justices' clerks also sit as part-time stipendiary magistrates, which is helpful experience when they are training magistrates.

One of the Uxbridge court clerks is Margaret Hind, who used to work in private practice as a solicitor. She made the change

partly because she did not like having to meet financial targets every month. She says: "I wanted to advise people on law and understand it better myself as I progressed, rather than running a business."

She spent her first few weeks in court alongside an experienced clerk. After a while she took courts with another clerk beside her, and at the end of two months she went into court on her own.

Before the court begins, the clerk looks through the papers for the cases on that day's list and checks points of law.

"Once in court, it is a challenge all the time," Miss Hind says. "You call cases, read out defendants' names and addresses, ask how they plead, explain what is going to happen, invite solicitors to present the case and, when necessary, advise the magistrate on law and procedure."

In one recent case, when a young man repeated an offence for which a community service order had been imposed earlier, the bench required advice on sentencing.

"There is always something new cropping up and you try to sort it out or seek assistance from another court clerk," Miss Hind says. "You are constantly alert, watching to make sure that in a trial people do not give hearsay evidence, or evidence that is inadmissible, or refer to a defendant's previous convictions."



A case of overseeing justice: Margaret Hind switched from private practice to the court clerk's desk

"You are living on your wits. Time in court can be quite traumatic if there is something like a customs department committing of defendants who have brought large amounts of drugs into the country. All the evidence has to be written down."

When the defendant is not represented by a solicitor, which sometimes happens because legal aid is not available for all cases, the clerk has to make sure he understands what is happening, and help him in putting his case without actually defending him.

Court clerks such as Miss Hind

have other duties, too. They write letters to defendants, check summonses — the only really boring task — attend training sessions, read law reports and prepare bulletins on their allotted subject — road traffic in Miss Hind's case — for general distribution.

Court clerks must be qualified lawyers or hold a diploma in magisterial law, for which one can study part-time while employed by a magistrates' courts committee. Many magistrates' courts committees will sponsor potential solicitors or barristers through their law society or Bar finals.

WHERE TO APPLY

Details of training opportunities with the Association of Magistrates' Courts are available from Mrs K. Tolton, Leicestershire Magistrates' Courts Committee, PO Box 1, Town Hall, Leicester LE1 9BE; for other London areas from Mr D. Simpson, Clerk to the Justices, Uxbridge Magistrates' Court, Harfield Road, Uxbridge UB8 1PQ; and for inner London areas from Mr I. Fowler, Principal Clerk, Inner London Magistrates' Courts Service, 3rd Floor, Northwest Wing, Bush House, Aldwych, London WC2B 4PJ. Careers literature is available from the Training Officer, C2 Division, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE IN WALES MANPOWER SERVICES

Director, Manpower Services

Salary £32,200 plus Performance Related Pay plus Crown Car.
Relocation Expenses may be available in certain circumstances.

A challenging opportunity has arisen to head and sustain a centre of expertise whose function it is to respond to the demands of the National Health Service in Wales in providing advice, guidance and technical support over the whole Manpower Services field.

Your remit will be to assist the National Health Service in Wales towards the adoption and application of innovative strategic development policies for National Health Service Human Resources. Your role will span manpower planning, training and development, organizational development, employment practices and Human Resources.

You should have the confidence and strength of character to market the Manpower Services Directorate to District Health Authorities, Family Practitioner Committees, the Welsh Office, professional and other Health Service bodies and provide professional leadership to senior NHS personnel.

Qualified to degree level and holder of an appropriate professional qualification, you must be able to demonstrate 3-4 years senior experience either in the HNS or a commercial environment.

If you have the qualifications we are looking for and feel you can meet the challenges provided by this important role, please send your CV in confidence to:

Mr F.P. Crawley, General Manager, Welsh Health Common Services Authority, Heron House, 35-43 Newport Road, Cardiff CF2 1SB. Tel. Cardiff (0222) 471234.
Informal enquiries regarding the post and an information pack can be made to Mrs. C.A. Irvine, Head of Personnel, ext 2024.

Closing date 29 June, 1990.

Interviews will be held in Cardiff on 12 and 13 July, 1990

WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER



Welsh Health Common Services Authority
Awdurdod Gwasanaeth Cyffredin Iechyd Cymru

ENGINEERING APPOINTMENTS

Continued From Page 32

We're out to meet you

At BOC Cryoplants, we've long been leaders in our field. We don't expect to rival some process contractors in sheer size — but then, size isn't everything. In fact, we've found that a succession of comparatively smaller, shorter projects give our engineers far more involvement, influence and control than they could hope to achieve as a smaller cog in a larger wheel.

If you've the talent to take responsibility for a project instead of being just one of the team, we'd like to meet you. Based at our Engineering Centre near Guildford, you'll find there are few environments more conducive to engineering excellence. What's more, we have a history of a consistently full order book, rather than the feast and famine common in some other sectors.

Spacious new offices designed around a central Atrium, provide the perfect climate for proving your ability, while the location on the outskirts of Guildford opens up superb living and leisure options, with quick lines to London, the South Coast and the surrounding area.

We'll complete the picture with highly competitive salaries, complemented by generous benefits packages including 25 days holiday, free health insurance, share option scheme and company cars for more senior vacancies. Extensive relocation assistance is

available where appropriate and accessibility from most areas of Southern England is a key attraction of our location.

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Chemical Process Ref E.1

Civil Ref E.2

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Instrument Ref E.4

Machines Ref E.5

Process Control Ref E.6

Structural Ref E.7

Vessels Ref E.8

Designers

Civil Ref D.1

Instrument (CAD) Ref D.2

Piping Ref D.3

Piping (PDMS) Ref D.4

Structural Ref D.5

Vessels Ref D.6

Commercial

Material Controllers Ref C.1

To find out about a meeting of minds, call Joan Goulden on 0483 300900 or send or fax your CV to her at BOC Cryoplants Division, The Engineering Centre, Priestley Road, Guildford GU2 5YH. Fax: 0483 37269. Please quote appropriate reference number.

BOC CRYOPLANTS

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Benevolent Fund Limited
(Registered Charity 261245)

need to appoint a new

COMPANY SECRETARY/CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Commencing Salary (including London Allowance) in region of £30,000.

The R.I.C.S. Benevolent Fund is seeking to appoint a Company Secretary/Chief Executive. Applicants are sought with a strong yet sympathetic personality, who like and are good at dealing with people, and who can lead 12 staff. The successful applicant will work alongside the present Secretary until his retirement in Spring 1991.

The Fund helps at home and abroad and provides a Welfare and Advisory Service; it serves over 83,000 members of the Institution, former members, together with their dependants. Investments total over £3½ Million.

The Secretary is responsible to the Management Committee for the running of the Fund in accordance with policies laid down; specific duties include guiding and servicing Specialist Sub-Committees, representations to government and local government and close liaison with the Institution's branches and other charities.

Previous experience in the Charity/Welfare/Social Services field would be an advantage. Preferred Age Range 40 - 55.

Application Form and further details can be obtained from the Secretary, The R.I.C.S. Benevolent Fund Limited, 2nd Floor, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9RJ (071-387 0578). The closing date for applications is Friday, 20 July 1990.

ENGINEERING APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
Department of Mechanical Engineering



Lectureships

The Department of Mechanical Engineering is currently engaged in developing new teaching and research activities to build on its existing strengths in marine technology, fatigue and fracture, internal combustion engine fuel systems, robotics and non-destructive evaluation. In particular teaching and research work is being initiated in the fields of bioengineering, management methods in engineering, dynamics and advanced control theory.

The Department is, therefore, seeking to fill two new lectureship posts with staff able to contribute to these new developments or to the Department's existing research areas. Applicants should have a good honours degree in engineering or the physical sciences with some industrial or research experience or alternatively have completed or are about to complete a research degree.

Applicants with more extensive industrial or research experience will also be considered. All applicants are encouraged to suggest teaching and research areas within which they may wish to make a contribution. Salary scales will be within the range of £14,148 to £28,020 per annum including London Allowance (pay award pending). Requests for further information and applications should be addressed to the Departmental Secretary, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University College London, Torrington Place, London WC1E 7JE (Tel No: 071-387 7050 Ext 3914).

Equal Opportunities Employer

ISLINGTON HEALTH AUTHORITY MANAGER OF WOMEN'S HEALTH SERVICES

SALARY £22,620 - £25,340 incl LWA and London Supplement
(APPLICANTS SHOULD POSSESS AN RGN AND RM QUALIFICATION)

This post is part of an organisational change which forms a number of initiatives designed to centralise and develop the quality and efficiency of Women's Health Services in the Acute Unit.

The unit of management comprises integrated Midwifery Services, Neonatal Unit, Gynaecology Services, Colposcopy Unit, Termination of Pregnancy Services and Family Planning Clinics.

We are seeking a highly competent person with proven general management skills and a high record of achievement in developing services. Evidence of post basic management training is also desirable.

You will need to demonstrate astute leadership skills and the ability to manage major change. As the professional head of Midwifery and Supervisor of Midwives, you are required to have extensive knowledge of current developments in Midwifery. The Maternity Services in the district have recently been the subject of a major review and the responsibility for implementing its recommendations is invested in this post.

As part of the employment package, we can offer you removal expenses and resettlement allowances. As a driver and regular car user, you will be entitled to mileage allowances and an opportunity to join the car leasing scheme.

If you have the commitment and enthusiasm to undertake this challenge, please contact: Sonia Hyde, Assistant General Manager, In-Patient Services, 'F' Block, Whittington Hospital, Tel: 071-272 3070 Ext 4549, for an informal discussion about the post. Arrangements can also be made for you to meet representatives of the current services.

For information pack, job description and application form, please contact the Acute Unit Personnel Department, Room 343, First Floor, 'F' Block, St Mary's Wing, Whittington Hospital, London N19 5NF quoting reference number LT/MWHS. Closing date: 22nd June, 1990.

AN EMPLOYER COMMITTED TO EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
WE ACTIVELY DISCOURAGE SMOKING AT WORK

Charity Management

CC Training is a charity providing training in Devon. Continual growth in the range of training opportunities calls for a strengthening of the management team supporting the Chief Executive.

An Operations Manager is sought to provide economic management of existing training and the development of new courses. This is a senior management post involving regular contact with local industry and training establishments. Experience of training, while not essential, would be an advantage.

Age is not critical, but a temperament suited to a lively team is important.

Salary £17,000. Location Exeter.

Please write in confidence with full CV to Geoffrey Elms, Charity Appointments, 3 Spital Yard, London E1 6AQ.

Charity Appointments
A registered charity serving the voluntary sector.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS REGENT'S PARK



HEAD OF SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

The College needs someone with drive and enthusiasm to run its social and domestic affairs. Responsibilities include the organisation of functions and social events including formal dinners, catering for committees, maintenance and cleaning of the buildings, management of the diary, letters to outside bodies and housekeeping for the residential accommodation. A flair for organisation and flexible attitude to hours of work with an ability to manage staff effectively are essential requirements.

Excellent working conditions include generous annual leave, parking, flexible hours, superannuation scheme, BUPA and salary from £15,000 pa.

For details and application form please write or telephone: Mrs Judy Thomson, RCOG, 27 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RG Telephone: 071 262 5425

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MILLICOM INFORMATION SERVICES

UNIVERSITY LECTURE

Applications are invited from law graduates, with one of the postgraduate applications are welcome in any field of law. Proven teaching and professional and other skills. £10,458 per annum plus benefits. Particulars and application form available from the Registrar (Tel: 061 275 2028) on Equal Opportunity.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS



**BREAST CANCER SCREENING
QUALITY ASSURANCE REFERENCE CENTRE
OFFICE MANAGER**
Grade 6 £11,962-£13,994
Based at the Yorkshire Regional Cancer Organisation,
Cookridge Hospital, Leeds

The Breast Cancer Screening Service for the Yorkshire Region is organised through four main screening offices, based in Bradford, Hull, Leeds and York. As Office Manager of the Quality Assurance Reference Centre, you will be responsible to the Regional Quality Assurance Manager and for co-ordinating the Quality Assurance activities associated with the screening programme. You will initially be actively involved in the decisions concerning the range of information to be collected by the four Clinical Directors of the screening services, and the Regional Quality Assurance and Evaluation Committee, on which are represented all the disciplines associated with the programme. You will also assist in the selection of appropriate computer and other facilities. This is an exciting new post with the opportunity to

develop effective communication and information systems and to appoint the necessary supporting staff.

Applicants should be graduates, with some experience in statistics and computing, and good communication skills. A working knowledge of the Health Service would be useful.

Informal enquiries to Mrs V Saunders, Manager, Y.R.C.O. Tel: (0532) 673411, ext. 300.

For an application form and further information please contact the Personnel Services Department, Yorkshire Health, The Queen Building, Park Parade, Harrogate HG1 5AH. Tel: (0423) 500066. Please quote ref. AC 364. Closing date for completed applications is: Thursday 5th July, 1990.

Yorkshire Regional Health Authority

Working towards Equal Opportunities

**LEWISHAM AND NORTH
SOUTHWARK HEALTH AUTHORITY
Guy's Hospital
Finance Department**

We are able to offer the following excellent career opportunities in financial management.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS

Salary: up to £24,881 pa plus lease car

ACCOUNTANTS

Salary: up to £18,005pa

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANTS

Salary: up to £15,574pa

These posts will involve all aspects of financial management including the maintenance and enhancement of our budgetary control system and the introduction of major changes such as capital asset accounting, contract pricing, etc.

Further details can be obtained from: Caroline Ashley, Deputy Director of Finance, on 071 955 4789 or Chris Bowler, Senior Manager Accountant, on 071-955 5000 ext 4055.

For an application form and job description, please contact: Personnel Department, Guy's Hospital, St Thomas Street, London SE1 9RT. Tel: 071 955 5000 ext 5095/5096. Closing date: June 22, 1990.

Aiming to be an Equal Opportunities Employer. (2253)A

**PETRUS COMMUNITY
LIVERPOOL**

**Post of
DIRECTOR**

(Salary £15,396-£17,754 - SCP35-SCP40)

Established in 1966 the Petrus Community runs two residential hostels providing support and accommodation for homeless single men, and a residential "dry house" for recovering alcoholics.

We need a talented person who will provide management and leadership on behalf of a committed Council of Management in order to develop the work of Petrus and lead a senior staff team of 4 with 11 support workers.

Educated to degree level (or equivalent) you will have extensive Management experience within housing, social work or the voluntary sector. You will be skilled in financial and project development matters and able to work with a wide range of statutory and voluntary agencies. You will also be committed to promoting the rights of homeless people within a framework of equal opportunities.

For job description, Prospectus and application form please contact:

Rita Lomax, 82 Hold Road, Liverpool L7 2PR (telephone 051-263 4543).

Closing date for applications is 29 June 1990.

**THE CITY OF EDINBURGH
DISTRICT COUNCIL
DEPARTMENT OF
TECHNICAL SERVICES
ARCHITECTURAL & RELATED
SERVICES MANAGER**

SALARY £21,057 - £23,661

The Technical Services Department is responsible for the provision and maintenance of a wide variety of building types and is involved both as architect and client's representative. There is a serious commitment to high standards of professionalism in the contribution which it makes to the architectural scene in Edinburgh.

A new post of Architectural & Related Services Manager, reporting to the Deputy Director, has been created to take responsibility for the day-to-day running of the multi-disciplinary design division of the Department. An awareness of cost-effective working within rigorous financial parameters is essential. Candidates must be able to demonstrate communication skills of the highest order, willingness to accept responsibility, and active motivational skills. A positive interest in training and development is also required.

Candidates should hold a degree level qualification in an appropriate discipline (not necessarily construction-related) and must have substantial experience at senior management level in a multi-disciplinary organisation.

For an informal discussion of this post, please contact Stewart Henderson, Deputy Director, on 031 225 2424, Ext 5302.

Application forms can be obtained from Miss P Hurst, Technical Services Department, 329, High Street, Edinburgh EH1 1PN. Tel 031 225 2424. Ext 5331. (Mon - Thur 8.30 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Fri 8.30 a.m. - 3.45 p.m.)

Closing date for applications 22 June 1990.

The City of Edinburgh is an equal opportunities employer: Applications are invited from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of ethnic origins, disability, sexual orientation, who have the necessary attributes for the posts. All jobs are open for job sharers unless otherwise stated.



**MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL
OUT-PATIENT MANAGER**

The Out-Patient Services are a key area in the provision of patient care in this internationally renowned hospital. The number of patients treated equals that of any Health Authority in the country.

Candidates should be self-motivated, have good communication skills and be able to demonstrate a previous record of achievement. In implementing the changes in the delivery of Out-Patient Services which will occur as a result of the NHS White Paper it will be important to demonstrate leadership. The post is part of the senior management structure and will provide an opportunity for career progression in general management.

Salary Scale 7 £14,553 - £17,025 or Scale 8 £17,706 - £19,917, depending on experience, plus London Weighting Allowance.

For further details and application form, please contact the Personnel Department, Moorfields Eye Hospital, City Road, London, EC1Y 2PD. Telephone: 071 253 3411 Ext 2431/2433 or Answerphone 071 252 8554.

Closing Date: 4 July 1990.

FINANCIAL

**IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & MEDICINE**
University of London

As part of a major restructuring of the financial and management services three challenging new posts have been created in this large progressive institution of higher education which has a revenue budget in excess of £100m per annum.

Capital and Estates Accountant

to provide the financial expertise and support to the professional staff of the Estates Section in order that the College's Estate Plan can be achieved to target and within budget.

Applicants should preferably be graduates with recognised accountancy qualifications and have a detailed working knowledge of modern investment appraisal techniques.

Business Accountant

to provide the financial expertise and support to the professional staff of the Business Section in order that the overall goal: to provide on a self financing basis, quality, value for money services for the provision of accommodation, catering and conferences is achieved. Combined turnover of Section in region of £7m per annum.

Applicants should be qualified accountants preferably with experience in the hotel or related industry.

Purchasing Manager

to provide a co-ordinating and advisory service to the College for the purchase and supply of goods and services, at all times obtaining the best quality and price for these goods and services.

A professional qualification in procurement or public administration would be advantageous.

Starting salary for each post not less than £27,000 per annum.

Superannuation under USS together with an excellent range of benefits including generous holiday entitlement, interest free season ticket loan, relocation expenses where appropriate and first class sports and social facilities with use of libraries, restaurants and bars.

Applications including a full Curriculum Vitae stating present salary and availability, together with the names of two referees, preferably one of which should be the present employer, should be sent to Maria Rivers, Personnel Officer, Room 574 Sherfield Building, Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, London SW7 2AZ (Telephone 071 589 5111 Extension 3359) from whom further particulars can be obtained. Closing date for applications: 29 June 1990.

PUBLIC AND HEALTH CARE

**PHYSIOTHERAPIST
Pittsburgh, PA/USA**

**Salary to \$30,000.00 plus
Dependant Upon Experience**

Eclectic private practice specialising in the "Hands-On" approach requires an EXPERIENCED professional with training/education in mobilisation and manual therapy techniques. We need a motivated "take charge" individual ready to be involved in the comprehensive evaluation, rehabilitation and preventative programmes of spinal and soft tissue injuries. Knowledge of TMJ/Cranial mobilisation a plus.

Forget the archaic images of smoke/coal and steel - Pittsburgh is truly a lovely city offering a diverse range of recreational and cultural activities with daily flights to/from Heathrow.

FAX: C.V. to: Tri State Physical Therapy
C/O 0101-412-776-3855

Attn: Eileen I. Whitfield

Or
Telephone for more information: 0101-412-262-3480

Or
Write to: Tri State Physical Therapy
352 Hookstown Grade Rd.
Clinton, PA 15026, USA

**LEGAL
APPOINTMENTS**

City West End

PROPERTY LITIGATION c. £40,000

An excellent opportunity has arisen in a respected City practice for a solicitor well versed in property/landlord and tenant litigation. The position will suit someone admitted two years and above.

CO/COMMERCIAL c. £65,000

A first rate opportunity exists in the expanding company/commercial department of this City firm for a solicitor who combines a sound academic background with up to five years' good relevant experience. The work will involve general company/commercial work with international aspects, including acquisitions and yellow book work for established corporate clients.

Out of London

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY c. £22,000

This highly regarded and established Kent practice seeks a young, ambitious solicitor ideally up to 3 years pq to join its Commercial Property Department. Based within the new, prestigious Commercial Division offices, the appointee will enjoy working in a dynamic, modern environment handling high quality matters with impressive back-up. Prospects are excellent.

90+ Qualifiers

Our clients include a complete range of practices in London and throughout the country. They are already recruiting applicants qualifying this autumn. Those with sound academic records and good all round experience in articles are particularly in demand. Contact us in strict confidence for informed advice and help in finding an appropriate position and in making the right decision.

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PUBLIC LEGAL

BOROUGH SOLICITOR'S

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

£18,617 - £23,489 pa inclusive

This post offers you the opportunity to become involved in other areas of work such as Consumer Protection, Environmental Health, Housing and Education, it is envisaged that you will primarily assist the Legal Adviser (Social Services) dealing with child care and the implementation of the Children Act 1989.

You should be prepared to take your full share of advocacy in Courts and Tribunals.

For the right candidate we can offer a range of benefits including:-

- flexible working hours and a 9 day fortnight
- casual car allowance
- 100% relocation expenses
- a settling in allowance
- lodging/commuting allowance
- part-time/job share

The above salary includes Market Factor Supplement. INTERESTED? Then telephone Roy Nicholls, Principal Solicitor on 0895 50658 for an informal discussion.

Application form quoting reference number BS/145X available from the Personnel Division, Civic Centre, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3UW. Telephone Uxbridge (0895) 50589 (24 hour answering service available). Closing date: 29th June 1990.



Hillingdon as an equal opportunities employer, welcomes applications from candidates irrespective of race, sex, marital status, age, sexual orientation or disability.



**COUNCIL FOR
LICENSED CONVEYANCERS
LEGAL OFFICER/
ASSISTANT SECRETARY**

LONDON £22,000/£24,000

The Council for Licensed Conveyancers is seeking to appoint a dynamic solicitor or barrister as its Legal Officer and Assistant Secretary. In addition to assisting in the management of the Secretariat of the Council, the post-holder will be responsible for providing legal advice to the Council, dealing with professional matters such as complaints handling, formulating the Council's rules and keeping the relevant Law and Practice under constant review.

The post-holder will also be required to represent the Council before its Discipline and Appeals Committee, and advocacy skills are therefore essential.

For further information about this unusual opportunity please contact:

Mr Andrew J Viner, Secretary,
The Council for Licensed Conveyancers,
Golden Cross House, Duncanson Street,
London WC2N 4JF
Tel: 071 210 - 4559

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Skandia Group has developed a reputation as one of Britain's most innovative, quality conscious and service orientated companies within the financial sector. It's a reputation we are continuing to build on by attracting equally committed people who are keen to develop fully their professional skills.

COMMERCIAL LAWYER
Competitive Salary - Fully expensed car - Southampton

This opportunity calls for a Solicitor or Barrister with at least 3 years experience in the financial services industry to make a major contribution within our Legal Department. Knowledge of company and commercial law trusts, tax and the law of life assurance, contract and succession should support a thorough working knowledge of financial services law and regulations.

This appointment provides the opportunity for an ambitious person to play a key role advising on and advancing the interests of the Groups Life Assurance and Lending Companies.

To apply forward your written application and CV to Deana Walker, The Personnel Department, Skandia Group, Frobsisher House, Nelson Gate, Southampton, SO9 7BX. Or telephone 0703 726384 (24 hours) for an application form.

Areas of prime responsibility will include corporate commercial law, and compliance in relation to LAUTRO and IMRO. You will also be called upon to deal with regulatory authorities and to have active involvement in the development of new products and administrative systems.

A full range of company benefits will include a competitive salary, contributory pension scheme, BUPA, long term incentive scheme and relocation assistance if applicable.



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management

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND DOMESTIC
APPOINTMENT

DETAILS
BY PHONE

THE LAW

Amending the price of justice

The government recently tabled amendments to the Courts and Legal Services Bill that may erode the rights of legally aided litigants. These amendments have been tabled at a late stage of the bill's passage through Parliament. The government has maintained, until now, that the bill does not affect the structure of legal aid. Many fear the government has now decided to use the bill to enable it to cut back expenditure on legal aid.

The amendments are particularly surprising since they include one deleting a clause that was added in the House of Lords by an amendment moved by the Labour party and the Bar Council and accepted by the government. This clause ensures that clients can still select a barrister to represent them on legal aid in the Crown Court once solicitors are given extended rights of audience there. The Crown Court tries all criminal jury cases. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, accepted this amendment while making clear that it may require technical modification so as to preserve those few cases where a client is already restricted to a solicitor-advocate. This meant this clause would remain in the bill in a form which preserved the right of a legally aided client to choose how he is represented in court.

Now, unexpectedly and at short notice, the government proposes to scrap this clause. This move is coupled with another tabled amendment whose effect will be to allow regulations to be

Government amendments before

Parliament may limit services

to new legal aid clients, Anthony Thornton, QC, writes



Lord Chancellor: acceptance

introduced that could limit a legally aided client's representation in any court, whether criminal or civil, to one lawyer.

Barristers act only on referral from solicitors or other recognised professionals. Thus, a regulation limiting representation to one lawyer would deprive a legally aided client of the use of a barrister in any court or proceedings that the government decides should be subject to the one-lawyer limitation. In time, barristers could be excluded from representing litigants on legal aid in all or most types of case.

If these amendments go through in their present form they may limit legal services available to legally aided clients. It is surprising that this is being done in a bill whose general objective is to enable those seeking legal services to have a wider choice of people providing those services. Any limit on legal aid would have the support of the Treasury, which has for years objected to the demand-led nature of legal aid.

These matters could lead to a political storm. The Labour party, both branches of the legal profession, most consumer groups and some of the government's own supporters oppose these amendments. Furthermore, when the Labour party voted against the bill at second reading in the Commons, it did so because it considered the bill did nothing to improve resources allocated to legal aid at a time when legal aid already has been cut back.

The government responded to this attack by arguing that the bill was not about legal aid at all, since legal aid recently had been fully and extensively covered by the Legal Aid Act 1988. Also, it was inappropriate to deal with legal aid in this bill because the government had set up a wholesale review of legal aid, and it would be wrong to pre-judge the results

of that review until it was completed in two to three years' time. The government, therefore, succeeded in beating off attempts to amend the bill in ways that would have provided more resources for legal aid. It then introduced these new amendments.

There is a chance the amendments, which will be reached next Tuesday, could be defeated. If the amendments are carried, the erosion of legal aid could become institutionalised and permanent. The less advantaged may well be deprived of the services of a barrister, whatever the difficulty or importance of his case. Moreover, the legally aided client's choice of a solicitor may also be eroded since a client would be able to seek assistance only from firms which can and will offer the services of advocates on legal aid. Although a barrister is under an obligation to undertake legal aid work within his field of practice, the Law Society has made clear that it and most solicitors do not regard the "cab-rank" principle (requiring a barrister to accept any case in his field of practice) as extending to a solicitor-advocate undertaking legal aid advocacy. Thus, the available pool of legally aided advocates could become very small indeed. The future could thus be bleak for the legally aided client.

There are hopes the government will withdraw these amendments and return to its previous position that the bill does not affect the legal aid scheme.

● The author is a practising barrister and treasurer of the general council of the Bar.



GED

Queen's Bench Division

Effect of immigration stamps

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Patel
Before Mr Justice Hodgson
[Judgment June 5]

Immigration stamps on the passport of an Indian national who was refused entry on his return after having left the United Kingdom to travel outside the European Community could not be held to be a representation giving rise to an estoppel.

It followed that the correctness of the decision in *R v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Mowla* (The Times January 9) was doubtful.

Mr Justice Hodgson so held in the Queen's Bench Division in refusing judicial review of an immigration officer's decision refusing entry to Mr Gishchandra Punambhai Patel.

Mr Alper Riza for the applicant; Mr Nigel Fleming for the secretary of state.

MR JUSTICE HODGSON said the applicant, an Indian citizen born in 1959, had first come to the United Kingdom in June 1985. His original three-month leave to enter had been extended.

His passport bore two stamps. The so-called visa-exempt stamp read: "The holder is exempt from requiring a visa if returning to the United Kingdom before September 30, 1989."

The second stamp, in accordance with section 3(3)(b) of the Immigration Act 1971, read: "This will apply, unless superseded, to any subsequent leave the holder may obtain after an absence from the United Kingdom within the period limited as above."

He left the United Kingdom in January 1989 to visit his sick father in India, returning on March 12, 1989. On his return he was twice interviewed and on March 20 was served with a notice of refusal of leave to enter, the immigration officer

declaring that he was not satisfied the appellant intended to follow a full-time course of education.

It was not disputed that the applicant required leave to enter, his extended leave having lapsed under section 3(4) of the Immigration Act 1971.

It was contended on his behalf that the stamps on his passport had given the applicant a legitimate expectation of being allowed to enter on his return from India.

To give rise to such an expectation the respondent's conduct had to be equivalent to a breach of contract or a breach of representation following *R v Inland Revenue Commissioners, Ex parte Preston* (1985) 1 AC 835, 866j.

The most the section 3(3)(b) stamp told the applicant was that if he was granted a further leave to remain within the stated period he would not require a visa.

The visa-exempt stamp was not addressed to the applicant at

all but to any immigration officer who might examine the applicant's passport.

His Lordship distinguished *R v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Olunloyi* (1989) Imm AR 155 from the present case.

In *Olunloyi's* case, Lord Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, had found that statements made by a Home Office official were relevant to whether it was an oath which appeared to the court to be binding on the witness's conscience and, if so, whether it was an oath which the witness himself considered to be binding on his conscience.

The Lord Chief Justice so stated when delivering the judgment of the Court of the Appeal refusing an application by Peter Victor Kemble, aged 44, for leave to appeal against conviction in the Central Criminal Court, before Judge Macquie QC and a jury, of having a firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence.

The stamps could not possibly be held to be a representation giving rise to an estoppel. Solicitors: McGrath & Co, Birmingham; Treasury Solicitor.

Law Report June 12 1990

Lawful administration of oath

Regina v Kemble
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Owen and Mr Justice Auld
[Judgment June 8]

Whether administration of an oath to a witness was lawful within section 1 of the Oaths Act 1978 did not depend on what might be the considerable religious difficulties of the particular religion adhered to by the witness, but on whether it was an oath which appeared to the court to be binding on the witness's conscience and, if so, whether it was an oath which the witness himself considered to be binding on his conscience.

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He was sentenced to 2½ years imprisonment concurrent with 12 months on each of two counts of possessing a firearm without a certificate, to which he had pleaded guilty.

Section 1 provides: "(1) Any oath may be administered and taken in England... in the following form and manner:—The person taking the oath shall hold the New Testament, or, in the case of a Jew, the Old Testament, in his uplifted hand, and shall say or repeat after the officer administering the oath the words 'I swear by Almighty God that... followed by the words of the oath prescribed by law.'

"(2) The officer shall (unless the person about to take the oath voluntarily objects thereto, or is physically incapable of so taking the oath) administer the oath in the form and manner aforesaid without question."

"(3) In the case of a person who is neither a Christian nor a Jew, the oath shall be administered in any lawful manner."

Mr Robert J. Banks for the applicant; Mr Samuel Wiggs for the Crown.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the sole ground of the application was that the main, if not the only relevant prosecution witness, Mr Tareq Hijab, who was a Muslim by religion and conviction, took the oath using the New Testament before he gave evidence.

Mr Banks argued that section 1 of the 1978 Act was not complied with, that the chief witness for the prosecution was not properly sworn, that therefore there was a material irregularity and the conviction accordingly and in any event was unsafe and unsatisfactory.

Mr Banks's argument was that the witness was a Muslim

by faith. According to the strict tenets of the Muslim faith, which their Lordships had had explained to them carefully and in detail by an expert, Professor Jagub-Zaki, whose evidence, of course, they accepted unreservedly.

He told their Lordships that no oath taken by a Muslim was, according to the strict tenets, valid unless it was taken on the Koran and, moreover, on a copy of the Koran written in Arabic; translation into English or any other language would invalidate the book so far as the oath was concerned under the strict religious tenets.

There were also many sub-rules which governed the taking of oaths. For instance a woman who was menstruating and considered unclean could not take a valid oath on the Koran.

What their Lordships had to consider, however, was, something else. While respecting, as of course they did, the religious tenets of other faiths, be it Muslim, Jewish or anything else, it was the 1978 Act which had to govern their decision.

Assuming that one could not simply stop at subsection (2) one went on to read subsection (3) and, accordingly, the question was whether the oath was administered in a lawful manner.

In *R v Chapman* (1980) Crim LR 423, the court, in a case but not similar, said that the efficacy of an oath must depend on it being taken in a way binding, and intended to be binding, upon the conscience of the intended witness.

Here their Lordships took the view that the question whether the administration of an oath was lawful did not depend on what might be the considerable intricacies of the particular religion which was adhered to by the witness.

The question concerned two matters only: (i) Was it an oath which appeared to the court to be binding on the conscience of the witness? And, if so (ii) was it an oath which the witness himself considered to be binding on his conscience?

As to (i) in the present case, the court obviously did.

The second matter was the subject of dispute on appeal. Their Lordships had had the benefit of the evidence of not only the prosecutor but also the witness himself.

He, on the appeal, had been sworn on the Koran in Arabic. He gave evidence that he did consider himself to be bound as to his conscience by the way in which he took the oath.

Indeed, he went further. "Whether I had taken the oath on the Koran, or on the Bible, or on the Torah, I would have considered that to be binding on my conscience."

He was cross-examined by Mr Banks in an endeavour to show that that was not the truth. However, their Lordships had no doubt, having seen him give evidence, that it was true and he did consider all of them to be holy books by the form of oath he took and the way in which he took it.

Their Lordships accepted that evidence. Consequently, applying what they believed to be the principles to the facts, they concluded that the witness was properly sworn. There was no irregularity material or otherwise, nothing unsafe or unsatisfactory about the conviction and, accordingly, the application was refused.

Solicitors: Saunders & Co, Maida Vale; CPS, Central Courts.

University's duty to ensure freedom of speech

Regina v University of Liverpool, Ex parte Caesar-Gordon
Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Potts
[Judgment May 25]

The duty of a university to ensure freedom of speech within the law for its members, students and employees did not entitle it to take into account threats of public disorder outside the confines of the university by persons not within its control.

However, the university was not acting beyond its powers or in breach of section 43(1) of the Education (No 2) Act 1986 by imposing conditions on the organisation of a meeting where those conditions could be considered necessary in the interests of free speech and good order.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in granting a declaration sought by Mr Andrew Caesar-Gordon, the chairman of the Liverpool University Conservative Association.

Section 43 of the 1986 Act provides: "(1) Every individual and body or persons concerned in the government of any educational institution to which this section applies shall take such steps as are reasonably practicable to ensure that freedom of speech within the law is secured for members, students and employees of the establishment and for visiting speakers."

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the effect the proposed meeting might have. The police were very concerned about what might happen in nearby Toxteth with a large coloured population.

On January 18, the university registrar informed the association that permission for the meeting was withdrawn because of a material change in circumstances rendering it likely that good order would not be maintained at the meeting. The registrar's decision was upheld on appeal by the Vice-Chancellor.

The applicant sought judicial review.

His Lordship said the words "reasonably practicable" in section 43(1) qualified the steps to be taken to ensure freedom of speech. On a true construction the duty imposed was local to the members of the university and its premises.

The duty was to ensure, as far as was reasonably practicable, that those whom it might control, that was to say its members, students and employees, did not prevent the exercise of freedom of speech within the law by other members, students and employees, in places under its control.

To require the university in the discharge of its duty to take into consideration persons and places outside its control would be to impose upon it an intolerable burden which Parliament could not possibly have intended it to bear.

In discharging its duty under section 43(1) the university was not enjoined or entitled to take into account threats of public disorder outside the confines of the university by persons not within its control.

Were it otherwise, the purpose of the section to ensure freedom of speech could be defeated since the university might feel obliged to cancel a meeting in Liverpool on a threat of violence in, for example, London which it could not possibly have any power to prevent.

Their Lordships accepted that the university authorities acted with the best possible motives to prevent breaches of the peace which they had good reason to believe would occur on and off

their premises in the event of the meeting taking place.

Had they confined their reasons when refusing permission for the meeting to the risk of disorder on university premises and among university members, no objection could have been taken to any of their decisions. However, the threat of public disorder without the university was entirely a matter for the police unless the threat was posed by members of the university.

It would be for the police to consider whether meetings arranged at the university ought, in the public interest on the ground of an apprehended breach of the peace, to be forbidden or cancelled, and to consult the university authorities and, accordingly, the meetings to that end if need be.

The police might endeavour to insist that such a meeting did not take place, but the court had not been asked and would not assume any definition of the scope of their powers.

It had been submitted on behalf of the applicant that the university was hindering free speech and thus acting in violation of the 1986 Act by requiring that information about the meeting be treated as confidential until the morning of January 20, and by requiring, in the circumstances of that restriction, that admission be restricted to those producing a valid student or staff card.

The applicant had also submitted that the university's decision to reserve the right to charge the Conservative Association with the cost of security at the meeting was inconsistent with its duty to ensure free speech.

Their Lordships rejected those submissions. On the information available to the officers of the university, the court was satisfied that the conditions in question could be considered to be necessary in the interests of free speech and good order in the event of the meeting taking place.

In his Lordship's view, in imposing these conditions the university was not acting *ultra vires* in breach of section 43.

Mr Justice Potts agreed.

Solicitors: White & McDevitt, Alsop Wilkinson, Liverpool.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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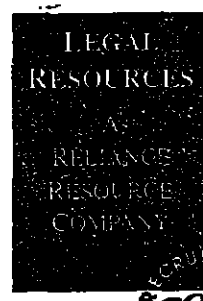
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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS ALSO APPEAR ON PAGE 37 AND

PAGES 39-42.

THE LAW

Not just a question of money

High-profile sponsorship arrangements with firms of solicitors donating money, sometimes six-figure sums, towards the appointment of key teaching staff have exploded in the past two years.

These new initiatives in funding have been generated by a convergence of needs: practitioner demand for graduates equipped to deal with modern-day practice and the severe funding crisis facing law schools.

The profession seeks more law graduates. But it is not just a matter of numbers, it is also a question of quality. Law schools are expected to produce graduates with an ever-widening range of skills and knowledge. As 1992 approaches they must have a European and commercial outlook. In addition, skills training is now seen as a central component of legal education. Law departments are keen to respond but are handicapped by inadequate resources.

Law departments must be in a position to expand and to attract academics with an interest in teaching commercial and skills-based subjects. Such people are a rare commodity and are not cheap. It is not surprising that law departments find it difficult to attract and retain appropriate talent when a newly qualified solicitor can earn several thousand pounds more than a professor.

THE Cleveland child-abuse cases of 1987 showed dramatically the disastrous consequences of professionals pursuing their own methods. Among the many recommendations in the Cleveland report, Lord Butler-Gloss, looked to the development of inter-agency training as a means of overcoming professional conflicts.

Further impetus to multi-disciplinary training will come from the Children Act 1989. Yet multi-disciplinary training is in its infancy. The Bexley joint police/social services training programme, which was set up in 1987 to establish joint investigation into child sexual abuse, demonstrated it is possible to bring together occupational groups which have been noted for their differences in professional approach and practices.

Law schools are expected to produce graduates with a widening range of skills. As a result, sponsorship deals have become prolific but there are subtle dangers. Susan Bright reports

LECTURESHIPS AND OTHER RESEARCH

Birmingham	Wragge Assistantship in Civil Law
Selwyn Coll, Cambridge	Laytons Fellowship in Law
East Anglia	Daynes Hill & Perles - sponsorship of research post in Environmental Law
Leeds	D J Freeman Visiting Scholar
Manchester	Teeman Levine - support for research
Nottingham Poly	Hallinwell Landau lectureship
Oxford	Tarlo Lyons research fellowship in information technology
Sheffield	Travers Smith Braithwaite lectureship in corporate finance
Southampton	Simmons & Simmons Research Fellow in Pensioners Law
	Clyde & Co. Senior lectureship in Commercial Law

Sponsorship arrangements have been one product of these pressures. Private funding has traditionally helped with the provision of student prizes and library materials. Sponsorship now has a much more central role in some law schools. Recently there has been a dramatic growth in the number of teaching posts funded by firms of solicitors.

Our study of advertisements for law chairs during the past decade revealed that in 1980/81 there were no fewer than 20 sponsored chairs. Of these, more than half have been specifically targeted at commercial sub-

jects or those with direct vocational relevance. A selection of some of the major sponsorship arrangements over the past two years, in Tables 1 and 2, shows the extent to which these have now developed.

Sponsorship appears a welcome way to ease the staffing crisis, particularly in commercial areas in which the salary and prestige of a chair is needed to attract the right person. But there are also risks. What are the implications for academic freedom and in what ways will sponsorship directly or indirectly influence the future of legal

education? In the words of Professor Bob Hepple: "...there is an ever-present danger that this kind of sponsorship may distort our priorities towards fashionable, short-term, City-orientated projects, and away from fundamental research and critical teaching which it is the job of the universities to provide". The risks are subtle. Even though it is not usual to have any strings attached, there is often the hope that the appointee will conduct research tying in with the firm's work.

On occasions this has been made more explicit. An

PROFESSORIAL POSTS

UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT (if specified)
Durham	Allen & Overy	European Law
Edinburgh	Dickson Minto	Company and Commercial Law
Essex	Birkett Westhorp & Long	Common, Property or Commercial
Liverpool	Ironside Ray & Vials	
QMC, London	Also Wilkinson	
UCL, London	D J Freeman	International Trade Law
	Digital	Information Technology Law
	Rowe & Maw	Commercial Law
	Goodman Chair (private donations) (several sponsors)	Media Law
Manchester	Herbert Smith	Japanese Law
Nottingham	Wells and Hind	Corporate and Commercial Law
	Herbert Smith	Company Law
Oxford	Norton Rose	English Law
	Allen & Overy	Corporate Law
Sheffield	Dibb Lupton Broomhead	Commercial Law
Southampton	BT	Marine
Ealing CHL	Wedlake Saint	
Leeds Poly	Waterlows (pub)	
Leicester Poly	Greenwoods	
Nottingham Poly	Freeth Cartwright	Professional Practice

advertisement for a fellowship at Selwyn College, Cambridge, states: "The Fellow will have the opportunity to work closely with (the sponsors) in parallel with his/her work in College."

There is also a question mark over whether these sponsorships are able to provide longer-term stability for law departments. Sponsorship is fashionable but will it endure in its present form?

The fact that in absolute terms so few of the larger firms have so far entered into sponsorship agreements (only four of the top 20 firms have sponsored chairs) shows hesi-

tancy on the part of those with the greatest resources.

Considering that many posts are being funded on a fixed-term basis with no expectation of renewal at the end of the term, this makes law departments vulnerable. Government funding is unlikely to increase in real terms, so it is imperative for law departments to continue to seek funding from these non-traditional sources. However, ad hoc arrangements are not ideal.

The author and Maurice Sinkin, law lecturers at the University of Essex, are conducting research into the effects of sponsorship on legal education.

social worker played the part of a local authority solicitor, a magistrate acted as a guardian, a solicitor played a relative of the child and an officer of the Official Solicitor's Department took the role of the parent's solicitor.

The achievements of this first group prove that multi-disciplinary training can be a vital building block in overcoming the mutual distrust, ignorance and confusion that has dogged child protection work.

The course is jointly directed by the author who is a lecturer at the London School of Economics and Jane Fortin, lecturer in law at King's College, London.

INNS AND OUTS

The 23rd Biennial Conference of the International Bar Association (IBA) to be held in Nairobi in September almost came to grief last month. On May 24, without warning the IBA, the Attorney-general for Kenya issued a press release stating the conference had been cancelled. It appears that the Attorney-general objected to the newly elected president of the Kenyan Bar Association, the body hosting the conference. After the Attorney-general had forced a re-election, only to have the same man elected, he decided he was not happy to have the IBA host the conference. The news reached the IBA officers while attending a conference in Venice, and the organisation's president, William Reece Smith, and the executive director, Madeline May, flew to Nairobi to meet Kenyan president Daniel T Arap Moi. During the meeting the IBA representatives emphasised the importance of the conference and the potential foreign earnings from 3,000 expected delegates (including delegates from South Africa). Shortly after the meeting the president issued a statement allowing the conference to go ahead, saying it had the "full support of the government". The president has also agreed to open the conference, which the IBA hopes will include addresses from Nelson Mandela and Jimmy Carter.

Whether US attorneys are over-paid or over-sexed is open to debate, but that they are over here is certain. West Coast firm Graham & James has entered an "international affiliation" with London firm Taylor Joynson Garrett. The announcement comes close on the heels of the US firm announcing it had entered a formal business association with Hong Kong firm Deacons. Meanwhile, New York firm Skadden Arps, Slate Meagher & Flom, which has 1,000 lawyers, has signalled its intentions in Paris by assisting in creating the law firm Sheppard Baxter and Associates which has two US-qualified lawyers with long experience working in Paris, and the French firm Bredin Prat, Saint-Esteben, Grand Jean & Morabia. Sheppard and Bredin Prat will eventually merge and will operate in close association with Skadden Arps. If anyone doubts that Skadden will approach the London market in a similar way, in view of the Legal Services Bill, think again.

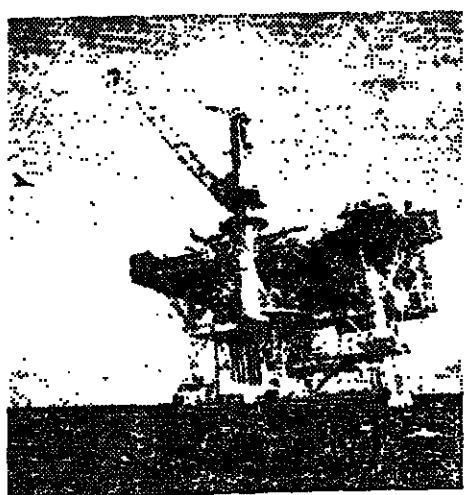
The Law Society has voted in favour of opening an office in Brussels. After a tense debate, lasting more than an hour, there was no contest. Of more than 60 votes taken, only nine were against. The debate centred on the question of whether the society should open an office, or employ lobbyists. But with the European Commission definitely in an anti-Law Society frame of mind, as previously reported in this column, the idea of having people actually on the ground in Brussels won through. The office will also provide a base for members visiting Brussels, with telephones and conference facilities.

Gossip in the legal publishing world was boosted this week when John Pritchard, the man behind *Legal Business*, which publishes the *Legal 500* and more recently *Legal Business*, sent a letter announcing that after only five months of publication he has struck a deal with the doyen of American legal publishing, Steve Brill, of the *American Lawyer*. In what Mr Pritchard describes as "rather a coup for our company", the European branch of the *American Lawyer*, "European Dealmaker", will be incorporated into *Legal Business*. The deal has provoked concern from established legal publishers. No one quite knows what to expect from the Brill-Pritchard marriage - comparisons with Taylor and Burton have been made - but the partnership could equally turn out to be a formidable alliance. One thing for certain is that the hybrid publication will be closely watched.

SCRIVENER

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Wider-ranging challenges for legal minds London

From advisory work on tax provisions applying to oil companies operating in the North Sea to the prosecution of criminal cases involving large-scale tax fraud, lawyers in the Office of the Solicitor of Inland Revenue face a range of unique challenges.

This friendly Office, comprising some 50 lawyers based at Somerset House in London, provides a comprehensive legal service to the Inland Revenue and in addition to advisory work and prosecutions, handles important civil litigation and can give lawyers the opportunity for advocacy before Tribunals dealing with tax and valuation. All in all, the work, like much of that undertaken by the Government Legal Service, is varied, demanding and of exceptionally high quality.

The Office has much to offer in career terms to both newly-qualified and experienced lawyers. As a newly-qualified lawyer, you'll have the chance to deal with major cases at a very early stage and, at all stages of your career, you'll enjoy the opportunity to enhance or acquire expertise in many, often unusual, areas.

We currently have a range of opportunities for solicitors and barristers. These carry salaries in a range from £17,585 (under review) to £35,740 and prospects for promotion, for which the only criteria are personal ability and performance, are excellent.

If you would like to take a look at the office and find out more about our work, call Richard Walters on 071-438 7091 to arrange a visit.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 26 June 1990) write, quoting reference G/8451, to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

The Inland Revenue is an equal opportunity employer



CRIMINAL LAWYER

Croydon

To £27,000 plus early prospects of additional benefits

The Post Office has been transformed in recent years into a group of dynamic and market led businesses sensitive to customer needs. Within this challenging environment the full range of legal services are provided in house.

A varied and expanding caseload has created this additional opening for a Criminal Lawyer. The job, which requires energy, drive and self motivation, is an ideal opportunity for an ambitious lawyer with up to 3 years' post qualification experience with a particular interest in advocacy.

In this role you will be a key member of a team of ten solicitors specialising in criminal law. You will have responsibility for prosecutions from start to finish. In southern England you will undertake all our advocacy in the magistrates' courts and you will also do some defence work and advise on criminal law generally. After gaining greater experience

there are excellent opportunities for early career progression to posts attracting an enhanced package including a higher salary, company car, medical insurance and bonus.

We offer an excellent contributory pension scheme, generous holidays and assistance with relocation where applicable. The Solicitor's Office, which comprises of 31 lawyers plus legal executive and support staff, is situated within easy walking distance of East Croydon station and central Croydon. First rate facilities include an excellent library.

For an application form, which we would ask you to return by 29th June 1990, please contact Francis Lewis, Corporate Personnel, 2nd Floor, 80/86 Old Street, LONDON EC1V 9PP. Telephone 071-320 7083 (24 hour service).

The Post Office is an equal opportunities employer



The Post Office

Commercial Solicitors

Westminster

Up to £35,000 +

London Transport is expanding its Legal Department to cope with the substantial workload it and its subsidiary companies are generating.

Immediately there are three vacancies for solicitors, two commercial and one parliamentary/commercial.

The commercial work of the department involves negotiating and drafting contracts for the sale and purchase of goods and services, computer and construction contracts, commercial litigation and arbitrations, of values up to hundreds of millions of pounds.

The parliamentary/commercial vacancy will be involved in the

expansion of the Underground and all the negotiations and drafting relating to authority to build new lines and improve existing facilities.

Applicants for all three vacancies should have a reasonable amount of post qualification experience ideally in a commercial environment. Starting salaries up to £35,000 but could be more for the right candidate.

Please apply to Karen Brown, Central Personnel, London Transport, 55 Broadway, London SW1H 0BD, or phone her on 071-227 3762, quoting reference CDV 168/E.



London Transport

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MAY '91 PARTNERSHIP £60,000 - £80,000
Long-established, broadly based practice in c. London. Developing company/commercial department advising clients from Major Plcs to embryonic businesses. Final move for experienced company assistant from recognised practice.

BANKING/FINANCE to £60,000
Large progressive practice has strong international client base. Requires solicitor 2-3 years admitted. Must have quality banking/corporate experience from recognised practice. Opportunity to help develop a thriving, profitable department. Age 26-32.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION to £55,000
Highly respected medium-sized City practice handles broad range of heavyweight commercial litigation. Requires Solicitor 3-5 years qualified looking for quality work, stable environment and earlier partnership. Long term career move.

CORPORATE FINANCE to £47,000
Highly rated medium-sized City practice with strong corporate department. Pure corporate finance work - M. & A.'s, M.B.O.'s, venture capital and floatations. Ideal for 2-3 year solicitor seeking greater autonomy and earlier partnership.

CORPORATE TAX c.£35,000
Major City firm seeks 2 year tax lawyer. Highly respected department handles transactional work and strategic tax planning. Continuous training and excellent support facilities. Consistently high quality work flow.

AS A PROFESSIONAL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANCY, WE NEVER APPROACH CLIENTS WITHOUT YOUR PRIOR CONSENT.

In complete confidence please contact Nick Root or Peter Morris (Private Practice) or Paul Lewis L.L.B. (Commerce), on 071-936 2565
Or write to: Taylor Root, Ludgate House, 107 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2AB. Alternatively please feel free to telephone us evenings and weekends on 081-675 6384 or 081-747 1808

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

COMMERCIAL LAWYER £50,000 package
International company based in the Home Counties seeks experienced lawyer. Autonomous role, high level of responsibility, direct involvement with management, travel. Must be highly competent and confident.

CORPORATE TAX to £36,000
International firm of accountants seeks tax lawyers. Must have strong academic backgrounds and some exposure to corporate tax. Excellent structured training, high quality consultancy work. Full partnership prospects.

BANKING LAWYER c.£35,000
Large international bank handles diverse range of banking activities. Small legal department seeks young lawyer to handle banking/commercial workload. From either private practice or commerce. Banking benefits available.

COMPLIANCE to £35,000
Major Securities House seeks bright, young lawyer to handle F.S.A. work. High profile role, mainly T.S.A. work. Small established compliance function, excellent long term prospects, highly competitive package.

PERSONAL INJURY c.£27,000
Major insurance company seeks personal injury specialist. High Court and County Court work. Small established team, busy interesting caseload and excellent work environment. Good benefits package.

CORPORATE FINANCE c.£45,000 + benefits
Well known acquisitive British company. Small legal function based in Central London. Mergers, acquisitions, corporate reorganisations and finance raising. Lawyers with at least 2 years corporate finance or related experience.

COMMERCIAL LAWYER to £45,000 + benefits
Well known international conglomerate based in London. Lawyer with at least 2 years p.q.e. in commercial work, ideally with I.P. bias. High profile role. Excellent academic background and City firm experience required.

INTERNATIONAL ROLE c.£40,000 + benefits
Substantial international company based West of London. No. 2 position in small high profile team. General corporate/commercial, EEC and I.P. work. Commercial lawyers with at least 4 years experience.

U.K. INDUSTRIAL £35,000 + car
One of U.K.'s largest companies with operations worldwide. Well established legal department in Central London. Diverse range of high quality corporate work, joint ventures and contracts. Lawyers with c.2 years p.q.e.

CAMBRIDGE £35,000 + benefits
Progressive hi-tech company. Sole legal adviser position reporting directly to M.D. Highly commercial workload, contracts, I.P. and corporate matters. Lawyers with at least 3 years relevant experience and excellent business skills.

Commercial Lawyer

NORTH OF ENGLAND To £35,000 pa.

Our Clients are one of the largest and best-known companies in the North of England. They manufacture a wide variety of industrial and consumer products, and have a turnover well in excess of £500 million a year.

They are also known for their high-calibre legal department, which handles virtually everything in-house. A vacancy has now arisen within this department for a commercial lawyer, aged late twenties to early thirties, with at least two years' post qualification experience.

The position reports to the Head of Legal Department, and will carry responsibility for legal matters arising within a substantial division of the company. It will cover

a broad and varied range of work including advertising and consumer law, intellectual property, competition law, marketing agreements, environmental law, EEC matters, promotion contracts, employment law, and all the varied commercial matters arising within the day-to-day business of the company.

Candidates should be solicitors with experience in industry or private practice. They will be keen to take responsibility and to play their part within an experienced and active legal department.

An attractive salary is offered, plus an excellent benefits package (including a company car).

For details, ring Sonya Rayner or send her your c.v.

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To £60k plus car

Our international client is one of the leading names in the world of entertainment with an annual worldwide turnover in excess of £1.6 billion.

A public company with a proven track record, it is seeking to recruit a Senior Legal Adviser to join the Group Legal Department of their International Headquarters based in London's West End.

This is an exceptional opportunity for an experienced solicitor or barrister with a good track record in a commercial environment to develop a career in an exciting and fast moving business. The successful candidate will be involved in all areas of the Company's international corporate activities and must therefore be a self-starter with excellent inter-personal skills, able to provide a first-class service at all levels.

There is an attractive package which will include fully expensed car, medical insurance cover and company pension scheme.

Please apply in confidence, enclosing full CV and daytime telephone number to Christopher Gill, The HARDSGILL Company, 1 China Wharf, Mill Street, London SE1 2BQ

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The vacancy is in our Croydon office, and offers wide scope for a law graduate with initiative and ambition. The main responsibilities involve assessing the legal position on contractual disputes with customers; dealing with pre-contractual negotiations and amending standard terms; and advising and assisting internal staff on legal matters.

Applicants should be familiar with Contract and Consumer Credit Act law. They should also have excellent communication and negotiation skills, since they will need to liaise directly with Customers, Solicitors and Suppliers in addition to Anglo Leasing personnel.

If you would like to become part of the Anglo Leasing team, with exciting prospects in a dynamic working environment, send in your C.V. now, to:

Diane Jones,
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Croydon, Surrey CR0 9XS.



ANGLO

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We are a leading firm of attorneys-at-law servicing the international financial community from the Cayman Islands. As a result of the major strides made by the Cayman Islands in recent years our client base continues to expand dramatically, and an additional solicitor with first class qualifications and experience is required to advise clients on a demanding mix of international finance, banking, corporate, mutual fund transactions and synthetic security issues.

The ideal applicant will have proven academic ability, City articles, together with up to two years' post qualification experience and will look forward to joining a highly motivated team working on transactions at the highest level. The financial rewards are exceptional and career prospects unique.

Interviews will be held in London in July, 1990.

For further information please write to Anthony Travers, Maples and Calder, P.O. Box 309, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, British West Indies.

Telephone: (809)94-92081. Facsimile: (809)94-92329/92755.

Industry - Midlands - Company Commercial

A large electrical component company requires a lawyer with 2-4 years experience to negotiate and draft commercial contracts including joint ventures and M & A work in an east of England department.

City - Corporate Finance - Newly qualified

Prestigious firm requires solicitors either newly qualified or with up to 2 years PQE to handle mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures for public & private companies. Excellent opportunity.

City - Commercial Litigation - to £45,000

A vacancy exists for a solicitor/barrister with 1 to 3 years PQE to handle a range of commercial litigation matters including insurance/reinsurance, product liability and media law. High Court experience required.

West End - Film & TV - to £35,000

Leading Entertainment practice requires a solicitor with 1 or 2 years experience in Film & TV production, finance and specialist company/commercial work related to Film/TV companies.

City - Banking - Newly Qualified

A major City firm requires solicitors qualifying now or at the end of the year to train in international/domestic banking work. Commercial articles and a good academic background preferred.

Garfield Robbins

Legal Recruitment and Search Consultants 21 Bloomsbury Way, London
WC1A 2TH Contact Nicholas Robbins or Gavin Crocker on 071-405 1123
(evenings) (081) 646 4055

SENIOR LEGAL ADVISER

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THE COMPANY

Perth-based since 1885, General Accident is not only a major UK insurance company but also Scotland's largest company, employing around 30,000 people in some 45 countries worldwide. The new Head Office provides excellent working facilities, whilst an impressive modern sports complex caters for many different sporting and leisure pursuits.

THE OPPORTUNITIES

The company's Secretarial Department, which is responsible for the secretarial, legal, pensions and related administrative matters, is seeking a practising solicitor, barrister or advocate.

He or she will help maintain and develop a professional legal service to senior management, subsidiary companies and multi-discipline project teams within the General Accident group.

The successful candidate will assist in the discharge of, and provide authoritative legal advice on, the department's responsibilities, including compliance with financial services, data protection, consumer credit and pensions legislation.

Reporting to the Legal Manager, the successful candidate will have several years' experience of practice, be adept at handling clients and be able to give accurate and authoritative legal advice on a wide range of areas which include commercial, company and insurance law.

A high level of professional expertise and a practical and constructive approach to the solving of legal problems are essential.

THE BENEFITS

The company is offering a first-class remuneration package, which includes subsidised company mortgage, non-contributory pension and life assurance schemes and help with relocation expenses where applicable.

Please apply in writing, with full CV, to:

The Staff Superintendent (Head Office)
Personnel Department
General Accident
Pitheavlis, Perth, Scotland PH2 0NH



General Accident

PRIVATE PRACTICE

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION/

IP LITIGATION to £35,000
City firm seeks 2 solicitors 1.5 - 2.5 years + c3 PQE to handle 50% commercial litigation + 50% IP litigation. The 2nd post is a mix of commercial litigation and insolvency. You must have a 2.1, + be with a good firm.

BANKING c.£28,000 + £50,000
Niche practice with a reputation for banking seeks 2 solicitors NQ-2 yrs and 2 yrs + to handle international non-contentious work. Excellent prospects.

NQ MATRIMONIAL/LIBEL £25,000
Medium sized practice seeks a NQ-1 yr PQE solicitor to join them from a good London firm handling 50% matrimonial work + some IP and libel litigation. Must have exposure to matrimonial in articles.

PERSONAL INJURY/EMPLOYMENT c.£26k p.a.
Well respected professional London institution, seeks a solicitor c2 years PQE to handle plaintiff personal injury matters providing advice and representation.

CORPORATE

City practice seeks solicitor 4-7 years PQE to handle a mix of corporate work, including M & A, floatations, and Yellow Book. This is a key appointment within the firm early partnership prospects. You will have good academics + a City firm background.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY £30,000-£42,000
Medium sized firm seeks solicitor 2-5 yrs PQE to join them from a good firm handling a wide range of property, including development. Client fostering.

COMMERCIAL/EEC £28,000
Medium sized W1 firm seeks bright NQ-1 yr PQE solicitor to join them handling a variety of commercial contracts, private company work and EEC. Very friendly firm. Languages are advantageous.

INDUSTRY

ENTERTAINMENT c.£20k + benefits
Music Industry Company in London offers an opportunity to a lawyer with good experience of commercial contracts, entertainment law + copyright matters.

For further information please call or write to Karen Mulvihill or Ian Pearce on
071-405 4571

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Legal Recruitment

PRIVATE PRACTICE

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING

Not enough to do? Our client, a Mayfair partnership, needs an ambitious young commercial conveyancer with 3.5 years' exp for good quality development work. A London background is preferred.

LITIGATION £25,000 TO £30,000
A commercial litigation solicitor with approximately 2 years' exp is sought by this busy five partner firm for the Docklands office to specialise in a mix of personal injury and property litigation.

ASHFORD c.£25,000
This leading Kent firm needs a commercial litigator with around 3 years' experience to manage a busy department and deal with a range of heavyweight issues for corporate clients. Early partnership is anticipated.

The above are only a small selection from the positions we are currently instructed to fill. If you would like to discuss any of these or any other aspect of your career, please telephone

Laurence Simons or Shona McDougall

071-831 3270
(071-483 1899 evenings/weekends)

Or write to: Laurence Simons Associates, 33 John's Mews, London WC1N 2NS.

We are qualified lawyers with extensive experience in legal recruitment and all approaches are treated in strict confidence.

PERSONAL INJURY. Manchester
practices seeks solicitor for inter-
city work, 2-3 yrs exp, with some civil
litigation. Locally 3 yrs PQE.
Personal Injury. Contact Law Person-
nel 0711 242 1581/1582.

SEPT. Candidates required by
prestigious law practice for
commercial law. Locally 3 yrs PQE.
Contact Law Personnel 0711 242 1581/1582.

YOUNG solicitor to assist
criminal law partner. Locally 3 yrs
exp. Commercial law. Contact Law Person-
nel 0711 242 1581/1582.

071-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

071-481 4481

Commercial Lawyer M4 Corridor

Our clients are one of the most innovative and successful Financial Services Groups in the UK with funds under management of over £7.5 billion.

Due to their continued success, our clients now seek a further Lawyer to augment their well established legal team. The Department plays an important role in the development of new products and services in areas including investments, life assurance and pensions. The work of the Department also embraces a wide range of other commercial and corporate issues including employment, litigation and international matters.

The successful candidate will be a young Barrister or Solicitor, ideally having gained experience within a leading commercial concern or a major private practice.

Ambition, drive and enthusiasm will be rewarded by a first class salary, car, private medical insurance, non-contributory pension, share option scheme in addition to a generous relocation allowance.

For further details please contact Lucy Boyd, a Barrister, or Simon Lipson, a Solicitor, at Lipson Lloyd Jones.



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GROUP LEGAL ADVISER

W H Smith, the retail and distribution group, includes the well-known high street stores of W H Smith, Waterstone's, Our Price Music, W H Smith Travel and Paperchase. In addition, the Group also has interests in Do-It-All, the wholesale distribution of printed matter and commercial stationery and in the Screensport and Lifestyle television channels.

A legal adviser is sought. The role will involve liaising closely with Directors and the Company Secretary as well as advising senior management in the operating subsidiaries.

Based at the International Head Office in London, the successful applicant is likely to have a minimum of 3 years' experience gained in either industry or private practice. Advising on the full range of the Group's commercial and corporate activities as well as monitoring a diverse range of litigation, the incumbent will be expected to liaise closely and effectively with the Group's external legal advisers.

In addition to a highly competitive salary and benefits package including a fully-expensed car, non-contributory pension and health care, the position offers a unique opportunity to build and develop the legal department of a prestigious and highly successful company.

For further information please contact Jonathan Macrae on 071-405 6062 (081-672 8340 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.

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Our client offers the opportunity to develop your career within one of the leading companies in its field. Renowned for the quality of both their product and their training and development, your future is in very safe hands.

You would be a key member of a small but dynamic Legal Department of a major manufacturing and marketing company with several operations in the UK. The workload is challenging and varied, and may include acquisitions, contract advice and drafting, employment law, property law/conveyancing and health and safety law.

Ideally, you should be a graduate with a minimum of two years' post-qualifying experience, looking for a first step in a commercial environment. You must be highly self-motivated, adaptable, and possess a strong commercial awareness.

Good presentation and communication skills are essential, as is the ability to operate at senior levels within the company. Preference will be given to candidates with experience of conveyancing and property law.

The rewards are excellent, with a salary up to £22,000, company car, pension scheme and substantial discount on our products. We also offer a challenging and satisfying environment with the training and development to progress your career.

To find out more information please call Kate Stobbs on 071-580 8808, or send your CV to her at Moxon Dolphin Kerby Ltd., 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6JJ, quoting reference 4264.

Our client is an equal opportunities employer hence this vacancy is open to both men and women regardless of ethnic origin.

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EXECUTIVE SEARCH & SELECTION

LEGAL ADVISER

Our client is a leading company in the construction industry, employing over 1,000 people. Despite the downturn in some areas of the property business, this company is fast-growing and now wishes to appoint a qualified solicitor to its in-house management team.

The company is based in modern offices in South London, with good rail and bus services and with ample car-parking space. Applicants for this new position should have qualified about one year ago and will probably be in their mid to late twenties, with a general experience of commercial law gained either in-house or in private practice. The legal adviser, who will report to the Company Secretary, will be responsible for providing legal advice on a range of commercial and property matters with a particular emphasis on building contracts. Good prospects exist for further development and responsibilities.

The salary for this position will be in the region of £25,000, plus a car and other benefits associated with a position in a large company.

For further information please contact Philip Boynton, LL.B., LL.M., on 071-405 6852 or write to him at Reuter Simkin Ltd., Recruitment Consultants, 5 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London EC4A 3DY.

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SIMKIN

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Newcastle-upon-Tyne

to £35,000 + Car

Procter & Gamble is one of the world's leading companies, marketing a wide range of products in over 150 countries. The UK operating division, with a turnover of £750 million, employs over 3,000 people on 5 sites engaged in the manufacture and sale of household name consumer goods.

Due to continued expansion, they now seek to appoint a Solicitor to strengthen the high profile legal department, which plays a key role in the management of the business. Reporting to the Company Secretary/General Counsel, you will be responsible for advising a portfolio of brands on all legal matters, as well as being involved in a broad range of commercial work encompassing every aspect of the company's operations.

You will be a Qualified Solicitor, aged in your late 20s to early 30s, with at least two years' post qualification experience gained in either a good commercial practice or blue-chip in-house department. An excellent technical background, strong interpersonal skills, self motivation and the desire to take responsibility for demanding work in a competitive commercial environment, are prerequisites.

In return the company offers an excellent remuneration package including a car, non-contributory pension, health care and relocation assistance where appropriate.

Interested applicants should contact Kathy Emsley LL.B., at Michael Page Legal, 25 Collingwood Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 1JE. Tel: 091-222 0545.

Michael Page Legal
International Recruitment Consultants
London Bristol Birmingham Nottingham
Manchester Leeds Newcastle-upon-Tyne & Worldwide

Legal Officer Commercial and Employment Law Circa £20,000 + large company benefits

Sainsbury's is seeking a recently qualified solicitor or barrister to strengthen its Legal Department at its Head Office in Central London.

The successful applicant will join a small, highly motivated team of lawyers committed to providing a flexible and practical commercial legal service to Sainsbury's and its subsidiaries. He or she will have at least one year's post qualification experience in commercial and employment law with particular emphasis on industrial tribunal and other litigation work with, preferably, some advocacy experience.

A starting salary of around £20,000 would be supported by an attractive range of benefits, including profit sharing and share options (both after a short qualifying period), BUPA, subsidised restaurant and staff shopping discounts.

To apply, please write for further details and an application form to Janet Webber, Personnel Dept, Stamford House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LL.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer

SAINSBURY'S

General Company Commercial Early Partnership Prospects

We are seeking a qualified lawyer who will have had at least 3/4 years' general experience in company and commercial law. The post will offer a challenging variety of work involving transactions for both private and multinational companies covering acquisition, mergers, commercial agreements and related aspects of international tax planning and EC Competition Law.

Suitable candidates will be intellectually confident and possess the necessary personality and commitment not only to service such clients' interests but also to develop further this important area of the practice. The successful candidate will be working with the Senior Partner over the next few years until his retirement.

The salary offered is generous and dependent on the personal performance and the continuing expansion of the department, an early offer of Partnership may be anticipated.

Please submit a curriculum vitae in confidence to:

The Personnel Manager, Reynolds Porter Chamberlain
Chichester House, 278/282 High Holborn, London WC1V 7HA

Reynolds Porter Chamberlain

071-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

071-481 4481

Insolvency Partner

Our client, a lively and expanding firm based in Central London is recognised and well respected in the field of Insolvency and Asset Retrieval. The practice has been working with leading insolvency practitioners in the UK in all aspects of corporate and personal insolvency as well as having been involved in many of the reported provisional liquidations in the financial services fields.

A senior Insolvency specialist is sought to spearhead the continued development of the firm's burgeoning insolvency practice. This unique opportunity will appeal to those individuals who relish a challenging environment where they will have significant involvement in the future management and direction of the department.

The successful applicant may already be a partner, but would in any event expect to achieve

partnership rapidly, in return for a high level of commitment and responsibility. Candidates should be able to demonstrate a successful track-record to date within a firm with an acknowledged reputation in the insolvency field.

Candidates who are able to bring a following or alternatively have strong contacts within this area will be of a particular interest. Prospects and rewards will be hard to match.

Interested applicants should forward their curriculum vitae (including details of current salary and benefits) to Gary Watson LL.B at Michael Page Legal, Page House, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH. (Telephone 071-831 2000). Details will be held in the strictest confidence and will not be forwarded to our client without express prior permission.



Michael Page Legal
International Recruitment Consultants

In-House Employment/ Commercial Litigation Solicitor

Location: Central London

Our client, one of the most innovative and successful financial services groups, provides a diverse range of services both in the UK and Internationally, with particular areas of expertise in life assurance, investment management, pensions and property.

An outstanding opportunity has now arisen for a solicitor with a sound commercial litigation background and employment law experience to join the legal department. In particular the successful candidate will have experience in respect of Industrial Relations issues.

The ideal candidate will have at least 3 years' post-qualification experience and the motivation to

be able to develop the profile of this position within the group.

An attractive package is offered with this position together with excellent career prospects.

Interested applicants should forward their Curriculum Vitae (including details of current salary and benefits) to Simon Hankey LL.B (Hons) at Michael Page Legal, Page House, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH. (Telephone 071-831 2000, Fax 071-831 2223). Details will be held in the

strictest confidence and will not be forwarded to our client without express prior permission.



Michael Page Legal
International Recruitment Consultants

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCE LAWYERS - PROJECT WORK

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Tough refereeing returns skill to the World Cup's centre stage as the West Germans open their campaign in devastating style

Renaissance for attacking foretold by the cards

Florence

THIS is the city of Machiavelli, so perhaps it is inevitable that, as the *Modigliani*, or World Cup, progresses, one's mind turns to referees. For the refs have done a good job thus far in upstaging the players as the men of the tournament. Oddly enough, this has been very cheering for us all.

Referees have, at last, been allowed to referee. The footballing disciples of Machiavelli are currently thinking again, and in the interim, have been able to watch some grand football. Strikers have been striking, ball-players have been running at men and



SIMON BARNES
ITALIA '90

beating them. It is as if a new age of innocence had dawned.

The referees at this tournament have been handing out red and yellow cards as if they were wine gums. At last at this, the highest level of football, the deliberate tactical foul receives a punishment that is serious enough for the crime. You foul to stop someone scoring a goal, you get sent off.

It is rare for any person to

admit error: it is particularly rare for any of the powerful men who run international sport to do so. The English Football Association introduced the same extreme punishment in 1983, and João Havelange, the president of FIFA, personally intervened to stop it. Eight years on, he has brought it back. Let us not mock him, but applaud the moral courage of so public a repentance.

Perhaps he has been reading Machiavelli. Machiavelli has a confused reputation in England, largely because of the word "Machiavellian". This is applied only to the most devilishly devious behaviour.

Therefore, Machiavelli has been made to stand for unashamed and unrepentant evil.

The professional foul is a principle Machiavelli would have understood perfectly. The question is not whether a professional foul is moral, but whether there is a tactical profit in committing it.

Outside the penalty area the professional foul has, in previous World Cups, been a very satisfactory option. Your opponent scores on about one occasion in 20 from a free kick outside the box, while a forward who has broken clear of the defence should score two times in three. So, obviously, you stop the forward

illegally and concede the free-kick.

Therefore from a political-scientific point of view, the professional foul was simply an inevitable part of football. However the nature of the punishment has now been changed, and the price of losing a man is too high for the foul to be worth committing, save in truly exceptional circumstances.

In one fell swoop, football's traditional balance between attack and defence has been restored. The game has become far more satisfying to watch, thus far.

But Machiavelli's principles are eternal ones. There is not a

politician alive who could fail to understand the thinking behind *Il Principe*, nor a footballer. Now that the perpetrators of professional fouls are so severely punished, what will happen next?

As night follows day, attackers will exploit the new policy of hair-trigger refereeing. International football has always had a tradition of phoney injury, with rolling over and over part of many a forward's game-plan. With the new refereeing, their hour is come.

Maradona was fouled often enough in that gorgeous match against Cameroon. But he also spent a lot of time running at

defenders, rather than trying to beat them. Collision is inevitable, so down goes Maradona.

As the implications of tougher refereeing sink in, we shall see a good deal more of this from many other players. I am utterly in favour of the current refereeing policy, but I shall also give a loud cheer to the first ref who gives an injury-taking forward a red card.

Referees as well as politicians should read Machiavelli. His failure to believe in the goodness of human nature made him what he was, a realist.

Gloomy inquest follows US loss

From SUSAN ELLICOTT
WASHINGTON

THE United States press yesterday buried the stinging defeat by Czechoslovakia in America's first match at the World Cup finals for 40 years among the results of the weekend's baseball games. The tone was one of despair.

"Thud!" resounded a headline in the *New York Daily News*. "US a disaster in Cup opener." "Americans routed." The *New York Post* announced: "Czechs' cash in on US mistakes."

Although the Americans hardly expected to romp to victory in a sport mostly treated with national indifference, the team had briefly felt inspired by Cameroon's unexpected defeat of Argentina last week. That 1-0 victory lured the Americans into believing that they, too, as the underdogs, might triumph.

Instead, the worst fears were confirmed. The defeat was by a 5-1 margin, play was uncharacteristic and one player was sent off.

The defeat will hardly help to build interest in football as the United States prepares to host the World Cup finals in 1994.

"The USA's worst defeat in 55 years dates back to a 5-0 loss to England in 1935," *USA Today*, the widest circulating newspaper in the United States, reported.

The *National*, a sports daily, went one step further by saying the loss was the worst since Italy thrashed the Americans in Rome in the World Cup finals of 1934.

The match against Czechoslovakia was seen as the US team's best chance of taking any of the three points needed to advance to the second stage. The Americans now play Italy in Rome on Thursday and Austria on June 19.

"It is almost impossible to overstate the degree to which Czechoslovakia outplayed the United States," *The New York Times* reported, having accorded the match a rare lead photograph on the front page of its sports section. "Had Tony Meola not played so valiantly in goal, the score might have become far more lopsided than it was."

Desmond Armstrong, the American defender with the task of subduing Kofnick, the Czech forward, described the defeat as "a rude awakening". Other disappointed observers spoke of the Americans in dismal terms, one proclaiming they had been "thumped to the point of embarrassment".

Leading sports commentators agonised over whether football in the United States could now gain a firmer foothold. George Vecsey, sports columnist for *The New York Times*, said the defeat exploded the myth that football had been taking root during the past decade and "could be taught by a national soccer federation that knew a bit about training and nutrition and conditioning."

"The United States has qualified for the World Cup because there is money to be made there and by virtue of being handed the event because of organising skills that remain to be seen," he said.

For years, football has been labelled as a game for suburban children and an obsession among older members of ethnic communities in big cities. In the wake of Sunday's rout, many critics of the US performance are pointing out the country's lack of passion for the game.

Many of the Czechoslovak supporters at the match drove for between 13 and 15 hours to see their team play, and many to half a month's salary for some of the cheapest seats. The American press reported:

"Most American consciences were heavy, in the sense of not living up to their own dreams." Vecsey said, noting that the real problem was "the lack of a league, the lack of depth, the lack of experience and a soccer game pool that is not there" in a country of 250 million people.

Schillaci may not make Italian team

ROME (AP) — Salvatore Schillaci's goal won the game for Italy over Austria last Saturday, but it might not have won him a starting place in the team, the Italian sports newspapers reported yesterday.

Schillaci, the Juventus forward, scored with a header within five minutes of coming off the substitutes' bench, taking Italy to a 1-0 victory in their opening match. Schillaci replaced Andrea Carnevale. It is expected, however, that Azzurri, the Italian coach, will stick with Carnevale and Gianluca Vialli as his attackers to start the team's match against the United States on Thursday.

Vicini yesterday said he would not reveal his choice until he announced his team tomorrow. Carlo Ancelotti, the mid-field player, who celebrated his 31st birthday the day after the win over Austria, has been ruled out of the match.

Unearthly forces rally to the call

WORLD CUP NOTEBOOK

IT HAD to happen. Just when Cameroon's victory over Argentina might have laid to rest the witch doctor belief that seems to follow African countries, along comes the Cameroon doctor to put the record straight.

Pierre Tsala Mbala gave due credit to the team's skill, but then said witch doctors and sorcerers might have given the players a psychological edge. "You cannot explain victories by magic. But the magic is a little something extra for the players," he said. "I'm sure some players have amulets in their luggage and that is no problem, it is not dangerous."

The little something extra is restricted. Witch doctors are forbidden from treating players and are not allowed to rub magic potions on limbs or to hand out special elixirs because of the possibility of banned drugs being involved. But the doctor maintains that there is nothing wrong with players seeking advice, predictions or good-luck charms from them.

The last time the claws of witchcraft emerged in football was in November when several Zimbabwean players were banned for life after arising on the field before a match.

Shady scheme

NOT since John Embury donned shades in a cricket Test in the West Indies can an international sportsman have planned to tread the field of conflict wearing sunglasses. Michel Preud'homme, the Belgium goalkeeper, planned to do just that in today's match against South Korea, believing sunglasses to be more effective in cutting out glare than an old-fashioned goalkeeper's cap.

"Fifa says it has no objections," he wanted to wear them to take the final decision before the start of each match," Preud'homme said. Fifa rules normally forbid the wearing of anything that could injure other players, but Preud'homme argued that the glasses were flexible and harmless.

On the nose

THE stakes are rising. Lad-brokers received a £20,000 bet from an overseas client on West Germany winning the Cup. The money went on at 6/1 before the Germans thrashed Yugoslavia 4-1. The odds on offer are now 4/1.

Stetson style

MEN in big cowboy hats who mean serious business, and that is clearly not the United States team after their dismal effort against Czechoslovakia on Sunday, have been seen around Irving, Texas, visited the Italian training camp to try to persuade them to pitch their tents in their patch for their build-up to the 1994 finals. "Dallas is in the running as a World Cup venue, and we would like to take advantage of the fact to land the Italian team," the Mayor of Irving, Bob Pierce, said. "I told Azzurri, 'Vicini, the Italian coach, 'Italia myero uno'."

Dallas is one of 27 cities trying to become one of the 12 venues for the 1994 spectacular.

Earth moves

WHEN the Soviet Union run out at Naples to play Argentina tomorrow, they will know that they have entered Diego Maradona's kingdom. The Naples fan club has sent a letter to its most famous adopted son promising to make "the stadium tremble and Vasquez vibrate" for the group B match crucial to both sides' survival in the Cup.

Not everyone in the city will embrace the cause so wholeheartedly. Residents near the San Paolo stadium have asked the local authorities to put in a seismograph to monitor the shock waves produced on big football days. They are worried that Maradona's magic could bring down their houses.

WALTER GAMMIE

Hopeful Yugoslavs brought back down to earth with a thud

From RODDY FORSYTH
MILAN

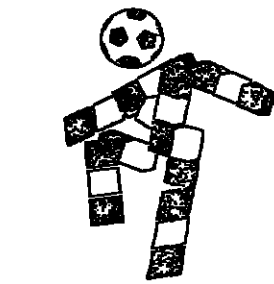
West Germany..... 4
Yugoslavia..... 1

IT was impossible to contemplate, without poignancy, the dejection of the Yugoslav supporters as they trekked from the Stadio Meazza back to the centre of Milan on Sunday night, after the systematic dismantling of their team by West Germany.

The fact that the finals were to take place in a country adjacent to their own, and the impressive form of the Yugoslav players, who emerged without defeat from a qualifying section which included Scotland and France, had heightened their hopes of following one of the tournament's plausible outside bets.

The first country of the 24 contenders to qualify, Yugoslavia discovered that cherished notions of their own potency were about to be rigorously crushed. They have taken little comfort from the evident truth that Franz Beckenbauer appears to have moulded a side better balanced, and considerably more potent, than any German team in the past fifteen years and that, if Sunday's form is any guide, significant resistance is likely to be offered by only a couple of the two dozen finalists.

The match in the Mezza was watched by Ross Mathie, the third member of the Scottish coaching partnership,



and he reported back to Andy Roxburgh and Craig Brown that the West Germans are not so much on another plane from the Scots, as in an orbit of their own.

"If they keep playing like that, the best that most sides can hope to do is contain them for a while. It was so impressive to watch, their use of the whole width of the park, compared to the Yugoslavs, who were operating more or less to the width of the penalty area."

"The combination of discipline and patience is another of their great strengths. They are content to keep possession for as long as it takes to find the gap in the opposing defence and their players know precisely where they should be and, just as important, where their team-mates will be."

The most perfunctory glance at the match statistics testifies to the forces at the disposal of Beckenbauer. West Germany manufactured 18 shots at goal to Yugoslavia's three, while the foul count was more evenly disposed at 18-17 to the Germans, a factor which goes some way towards explaining the remarkable

irrelevance of Stojkovic to the proceedings after the first quarter of an hour.

"Stojkovic was a disgrace", said Mathie. "At both the second and fourth German goals, he gave them their chance by losing possession and failing to check back to cover the danger. In both cases Vukic had to make a decision whether to go outside to cover Brehme or stay infield on Hasler or Augenthaler. Nobody could blame him for staying inside but, of course, the ball just went out to Brehme and back across for a goal."

"It was so important for Stojkovic to do better than that, because West Germany were putting together a dozen and more passes at a time, while the Yugoslavs would only manage three or four when they were in possession. When you are on the bad end of a ratio like that you have to make everything you can of it. Stojkovic failed and Yugoslavia failed with him."

Considering that, on the night, not a single German player fell short of excellence, while Augenthaler, Matthaus and Voeller were in superb form, it is likely that the failure of Yugoslavia will not prove to be an isolated phenomenon.

WEST GERMANY (1-5-2-2: 1 B. Häßler; 2 S. Rausch; 3 A. Brüne; 14 T. Sterland; 5 K. Völler; 6 G. Buchwald; 8 T. Hasler; 10 L. Matthaus; 15 U. B. B. Völler; 16 J. Klinsmann; 17 S. Rausch; 18 M. Matthaus; 19 D. S. Vukic; 20 M. Vukic; 21 M. Vukic; 22 S. Rausch; 23 S. Rausch; 24 S. Rausch; 25 S. Rausch; 26 S. Rausch; 27 S. Rausch; 28 S. Rausch; 29 S. Rausch; 30 S. Rausch; 31 S. Rausch; 32 S. Rausch; 33 S. Rausch; 34 S. Rausch; 35 S. Rausch; 36 S. Rausch; 37 S. Rausch; 38 S. Rausch; 39 S. Rausch; 40 S. Rausch; 41 S. Rausch; 42 S. Rausch; 43 S. Rausch; 44 S. Rausch; 45 S. Rausch; 46 S. Rausch; 47 S. Rausch; 48 S. Rausch; 49 S. Rausch; 50 S. Rausch; 51 S. Rausch; 52 S. Rausch; 53 S. Rausch; 54 S. Rausch; 55 S. Rausch; 56 S. Rausch; 57 S. Rausch; 58 S. Rausch; 59 S. Rausch; 60 S. Rausch; 61 S. Rausch; 62 S. Rausch; 63 S. Rausch; 64 S. Rausch; 65 S. Rausch; 66 S. Rausch; 67 S. Rausch; 68 S. Rausch; 69 S. Rausch; 70 S. Rausch; 71 S. Rausch; 72 S. Rausch; 73 S. Rausch; 74 S. Rausch; 75 S. 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SPORT

Tartans turn to sackcloth

By RODDY FORSYTH

Costa Rica 1
Scotland 0

THE taste of ashes, Scotland's periodic contribution to the world football banquet, is not getting any more palatable with repetition. Having endured the lessons of Argentina in 1978, when misplaced arrogance was repaid with desolation, the Scottish supporters had confined their philosophy for these finals to the tireless but perverse hope that ordinariness would somehow be rewarded by providence.

There was always the chance, too, that Costa Rica might accommodate the Scots, in their opening hour and a half of need, by proving even more fragile in defence than Andy Roxburgh's frequently rearranged back formations.

The substance of these expectations is reflected in last night's result, although the Scots should certainly have been awarded a penalty kick late in the second half when McCall's cutback across the face of the goal was halted by Marchena's hand, but by that stage of the game, it is hard to envisage how Scotland's pain could have been diminished to any substantial degree even if they had been offered the opportunity to equalise from the spot.

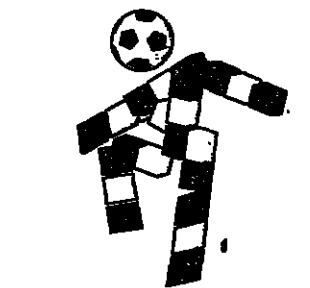
Yet again the Scots' performance, as well as that of their opponents, differed from the prepared script which held that Conajo in the Costa Rica goal would lose his composure when faced with the aerial threat of the big men, Gough, McPherson, McLeish and McNally. The goalkeeper may perhaps not be rock solid but yesterday he was no flapper and two instinctive right-handed saves, one in each half from Gough and Johnston, were of a calibre to compare with any we are likely to see in Italy.

To be fair to the Scottish players, who at least have more character than certain of their predecessors, they controlled much the greater share of possession and its most inventive use came from Aitken, McStay, Johnston and McCall, but there was a lack of the collective guile needed to find a way through the congestion around Costa Rica's goalmouth and the Scots were themselves punished by deficiencies in the usual places, the heart of the defence.

Signs of early nervousness in that area were to be seen when Cassayo ran at McLeish in the sixth minute and caught the Aberdeen player in indecisive stance. McLeish advanced, checked and then retreated, permitting his adversary space to direct a wicked shot which only narrowly veered past the post. From that moment until half-time, there was not a Costa Rica attack of any substance and, in spells, the Scots looked



Flying missile: Leighton, the Scotland goalkeeper, takes off to make a spectacular save against Costa Rica in a congested penalty area



More World Cup football, page 44

both fluent and comfortable, with Aitken in inspirational mood and McCall impressively busy.

Midway through the half a clever combination of Johnston and McCall almost sprang the hinge in the centre of the Costa Rican defence, but the ball was scrambled away for a corner kick. The Tartan Army, in full ceremonial dress at each end of the ground, found its voice around the half-hour mark when a Scottish surge pressed the Costa Ricans back on their own goal, but play repeatedly bogged down on the margin of the penalty area.

In the stands of the Luigi Ferraris Stadium, the Scottish supporters slumped despondently, their gawdy tartans turned to sackcloth once more.

The apex of Scottish achievement arrived five minutes before half-time when Aitken played a chip forward to Johnston, whose neat downward header offered Gough a forceful shot, which was fingertipped wide by Conajo. It was to be Gough's last contribution because, afflicted by an old foot injury, he was replaced at half-time by McKimmie.

There were immediate implications. Four minutes after the interval, Costa Rica attempted a rare foray, which was ignited by an agile backheeler from Jara, 15 yards out. The play neutralized both McKimmie and McPherson, and Cassayo was left with a simple shot, which Leighton reached but could not obstruct.

And so at that stage we knew we were, like the Costa Ricans, to endure a siege. As it happened it might have turned in the Scots' favour when the tireless Johnston pounced upon a through-ball 10 yards from goal midway through the second half to swivel and direct a low drive on target, but again Conajo interposed his right hand and the Scots' best chance was lost.

On the stands of the Luigi Ferraris Stadium, the Scottish supporters slumped despondently, their gawdy tartans turned to sackcloth once more.

Never mind the scapegoats just where are the players?

I MADE a mistake. In suggesting that among the 24 finalists there were three weak teams, the United States, Costa Rica and the Emirates, I should have added a fourth: Scotland.

In the light of their defeat at home by Egypt, it should have been apparent that they were setting off for Italy with their weakest squad, but I did not feel that in a cup-tie, even having seen their past failures, against Zaire, Peru and Iran, that they could be as indifferent as they now were in losing to Costa Rica in their opening match.

This nation, so avid about its football, will once more be looking for scapegoats. I see no point in turning the spotlight on Andy Roxburgh, in particular. The bald truth is that Scotland, never mind the glamour which Rangers are these days attempting to attach to themselves within the contemporary game, is pitifully short of raw material.



There were moments throughout yesterday afternoon's match when it was embarrassing to watch Scottish players attempting to do things for which they simply had not the skill.

If Roxburgh made a mistake, it was to field a team packed with home-based players. That itself must be a limitation. Another error was probably the omission of Hansen, as in 1978. Although he would have been exposed by Brazil's pace, and therefore unsuitable, he was exactly the man whose experience could have proved invaluable against small-time newcomers, such as Costa Rica.

For the fifth time in a row Scotland are unlikely to progress beyond the first round. They seem to learn little between one final competition and the next. But, most simply of all, as a little country — their population similar to Costa Rica and Uruguay — they are not producing players; nor, seemingly, coaches for there are times when they do not even know how to kick the ball.

Bert, attempting to score from a free kick, approached the ball, head and shoulders back instead of down, as though he were taking a goal kick and trying to reach the halfway line. You knew before he struck the ball, from where he placed his non-kicking foot, that the ball would sail into the stand. It did.

Instead, he shut out the United Arab Emirates in the team's opening group D match on Saturday and Colombia won 2-0.

"Because the UAE played so defensively, I didn't really get enough chances to go out with the ball," he said. Higueta, who stands out with his shoulder-length curly hair, drew applause from the spectators in the stadium in Bologna when he intercepted

Donadoni the man to set Italians alight

ROME (Reuters) — In Roberto Donadoni, Italy have at last found the natural successor to Bruno Conti, the inspiration behind their World Cup victory in Spain eight years ago.

Donadoni, like Conti a deep-lying right-winger with an enormous appetite for work, was superb in Italy's 1-0 victory over Austria in their opening match in group A and looks poised to emerge as one of the players of the tournament.

Should Italy reach the final in the Olympic stadium in Rome on July 8, there will only be one player who knows the pitch better than Donadoni. Giuseppe Giannini, his midfield partner, plays in the Italian capital week in, week out with AS Roma.

Donadoni's tireless running and phenomenal work-rate make him a vital cog in the machine which the Italian trainer, Azzeglio Vicini, has constructed. The quiet, introverted 26-year-old who plays for AC Milan, says little about himself or his approach to the sport. But once the game kicks off, an almost mystical transformation develops his taste for self-expression.

"Before a match I am always very calm," he said. "There's no point getting worked up or worried. After all, when the game is over, everything seems to disappear as if by magic."

The magic is mainly Donadoni's. It is not just his work-rate which is so important to the team, it is his dribbling skills, his jinking runs down the flanks and his astute passes and crosses.

Against Austria he set up numerous chances, only to see them squandered by his forwards. After one brilliant run down the left in the first half, he somehow managed to put over a perfect cross from the byline even as he was being pushed off the ball by a defender. Andrea Carnevale blazed over the bar from close range.

In the second half, Kurt Russ, was forced to trip him in the box as he dribbled his way

through but appeals for a penalty were ignored by the referee.

The curly-haired Donadoni, a devout Catholic with a penchant for fast cars, was brought in by Vicini after Italy flopped in the 1986 World Cup finals. He made his debut in a 2-0 win over Greece, scored in his second match against Switzerland and has been a regular in the side ever since. Against Austria, he won his 31st cap.

Donadoni started his career with Atalanta Bergamo in the Italian second division, before being sent off for retaliation in the quarter-finals with the Belgian champions, Mechelen. He was at least able to join the Italian World Cup training camp early, but took time off to fly to Austria to watch the final.

Yet Donadoni had even worse memories of the previous European Cup campaign. He almost died in a second-round fixture in Belgrade, when he swallowed his tongue after colliding with a Red Star player. His life was saved by a Yugoslav doctor who broke his jaw in to revive him.

At Milan, where he has a more orthodox central midfield position, Donadoni lives happily in the shade of a media focus on Gullit, Van Basten and the captain, Franco Baresi.

For the national team he may soon find the full glare of publicity on him as he settles more and more into the Conti role. In 1982, it was Conti who prompted the scoring talents of Rossi. If anyone can help create a new Rossi this time around, it is Donadoni.

Higueta revels in the unorthodox

BOLOGNA (AP) — René "El Loco" Higueta, the Colombian goalkeeper, passed his first World Cup test and proved wrong the critics who said his unorthodox style of play would backfire.

Higueta, who plays for Atlético Nacional, of Medellín in the Colombian league, often dashes outside the penalty area to cut off attackers and initiate his own team's counter attacks. Critics have claimed his antics are reckless and predicted he would flop in the World Cup.

Instead, he shut out the United Arab Emirates in the team's opening group D match on Saturday and Colombia won 2-0.

"Because the UAE played so defensively, I didn't really get enough chances to go out with the ball," he said.

Higueta, who stands out with his shoulder-length curly hair, drew applause from the spectators in the stadium in Bologna when he intercepted

the ball and advanced well outside the penalty area with it. In one such foray, Higueta was fouled by an opposing player.

"I remember that in the entire game I faced two risky situations, but, thank God, I was covered well. I failed in one take out, and in another opportunity, Andrés Escobar made a bad pass — that was all," he said.

"In the games against Yugoslavia and West Germany, I will have more opportunities to go out of my area with the ball because they attack."

"My style will catch on, and after the cup there will be those who try to imitate it, but it will be difficult," Higueta boasted.

He believes that if he plays well in Italy, he will receive offers to play in one of the European leagues.

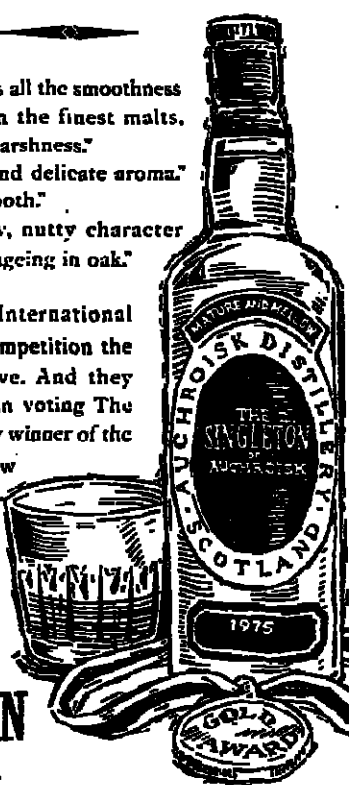
"It will be the cup of the goalkeepers," he said, "and I will be one of the best."

LOOK WHAT POURED OUT WHEN THE JUDGES TRIED THE SINGLETON.

"The Singleton has all the smoothness one associates with the finest malts, without a trace of harshness."
"A unique taste and delicate aroma."
"Wonderfully smooth."
"It has a velvety, nutty character which comes from ageing in oak."
"Oh, oh, ohhh."

At last year's International Wine and Spirit Competition the judges were effusive. And they had no hesitation in voting The Singleton the worthy winner of the Pot Still of Glasgow Trophy for the best single malt whisky.

Try a glass or two and judge for yourself.



Downcast but not out

TO SAY that Andy Roxburgh, the Scotland coach, was downcast after yesterday's unexpected defeat to Costa Rica would be an understatement.

"I am obviously very disappointed, and one or two of my players were not as good as they could have been," he said.

"These things happen in football," he said. "I cannot think about it yet, but obviously it is something we are

going to have to sit down and analyse."

Roxburgh appeared baffled that Scotland were unable to translate possession into goals. "We were hammering into them non-stop. We had chances, so many chances. I cannot understand why they never went into the net. I am very disappointed ..."

He added: "These counter-attacking teams are dangerous — and we proved vulnerable."

RECORD

Scotland's World Cup finals record since 1974

1974 (West Germany): Draw 0-0 with Brazil; drew 1-1 with Yugoslavia; defeated Zaire, 2-0.

1978 (Argentina): Defeated the Netherlands 3-2; drew 1-1 with Iran; lost to Peru, 1-3.

1982 (Spain): Draw 2-2 with USSR; defeated New Zealand, 5-2; lost to Brazil, 1-4.

1986 (Mexico): Lost to Denmark, 0-1; drew 0-0 with Uruguay; lost to West Germany, 1-2.

Confident Atherton passes his graduation Test

By ALAN LEE CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

TRENT BRIDGE (fourth day of five): England, with five first-innings wickets in hand, are 21 runs behind New Zealand

CALM and confident way beyond his 22 years, Michael Atherton yesterday played the innings of a man in his thirtieth Test rather than his third. Soon, assuredly, he will reach and exceed that figure, for this was confirmation that England have an authentic, home-bred Test batsman, to sustain them through the coming decade.

Atherton's constant presence enriched another grey day in this ill-fated first Cornhill Test, not because his batting was adventurous — it was not — but because it was technically unblemished. He stood immovable against Richard Hadlee's potentially crucial opening spell, galvanising England from 45 for 3. Then, much later, he retained command when the ball began to turn for the predatory Bracewell.

Ever since he came into the game, with an eye-catching

TRENT BRIDGE SCOREBOARD

New Zealand won toss
NEW ZEALAND: First Innings 208 (M D Crowe 59; P A J DeFreitas 5-53).

England First Innings		Go 4s 6s 10s		Balls	
*G A Gooch lbw b Hadlee	0	0	0	1	2
*P A J DeFreitas played across full length ball					
M A Atherton not out	78	0	0	345	262
A J Stewart c Smith b Hadlee	27	0	0	60	45
A J Lamb lbw b Hadlee	0	0	0	6	3
*Shattered across crease					
P A Smith c Smith b Bracewell	55	0	0	172	134
Bottom order no wickets	19	0	0	48	48
N H Fairbrother c Franklin b Snedden	19	0	0	48	48
Edged drive to third slip	4	0	0	49	39
*H C Russell not out					
Extras (b 2, nb 2)	4				
Total (5 wickets)	187				

P A J DeFreitas, G C Small, D E Malcolm and E E Hemmings to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-43, 3-45, 4-141, 5-188.
BOWLING: Hadlee 24-4-62-3 (15-1-29-3); 31-7-0; 41-12-0; 41-14-0; Morrison 12-5-57-0 (40); 61-35-0; 61-31-0; Snedden 28-14-27-1 (12-7-9-0); 40-11-0; 2-1-0; 9-5-8-1; Bracewell 23-5-38-1; Priest 1-0-1-0.

Umpires: M D Bird and J H Hampshire.

record in Manchester schools cricket, Atherton has looked a throw-back. His style is neither fussy nor fashionable, and all the better for it, while he wears his youth with the knowing worldliness of one who has never had time or inclination for a foolish adolescence.

much less faced him, yet from the outset, his footwork was decisive and his bat unerringly straight.

It needed to be for, in the predictably testing opening hour, Hadlee might have embarrassed an England side already shorn of Gooch. As it was, Hadlee dismissed Stewart and Lamb in consecutive overs and all but added Smith immediately afterwards. Then, as the storm blew out, Smith joined Atherton in a fourth wicket stand of 96, expelling all remaining chance of a positive result.

Atherton's graduation apart, it was not a great day for England. Stewart and Fairbrother, entrusted with the batting places in which England have failed to establish sitting tenants for some time, again gave little indication that they are capable of translating county form to the rarified demands of Test cricket.

Atherton himself was not an entirely natural selection to open. That he had the attributes, however, was never in doubt and whether or not it is his preference to go in first, he will now be doing so for the

conceivable future.

Hadlee, surprisingly, found little movement under the heavy cloud for half an hour or more. We were into the day's thirteenth over when he swung a ball abruptly past Atherton's outside edge, before dismissing Stewart with a less worthy delivery. Impetuously it was Stewart's enemy and here, he cut at a rising ball without discernable foot movement.

Lamb's stay was brief and bothered. Hit on the pad first ball by one which darted into him, he moved across rather than forward to his third ball and was caught in front of middle stump.

Smith squirmed Hadlee narrowly passed his left stump before he had scored but, overcoming his customary nervous start, he hooked pleasingly for four before bad light forced an early lunch. Atherton was on 21, where he was to stay for 38 minutes, but, strikingly, he refused to fret. He simply abided his time and soon was diligently tucking off his legs again, showing the ball the full blade rather than the

angled bat of modern, improvised mode.

Two offside strokes from Smith against Morrison were as good as anything seen in this match and he reached his half century with a straight, driven four off Hadlee. As over later, but 75 minutes slower, Atherton was there for the first time. It will certainly not be the last.

He gave one chance when on 52, so straightforward to Franklin at third slip that only freezing hands could excuse the miss. Smith fell to Bracewell, cutting at a ball too straight and full, whereupon Fairbrother played without conviction for 48 minutes before driving wildly at a ball he could have contentedly ignored.

Atherton charged onwards, his shot selection precise. When the light deteriorated so much that cars outside were employing headlights, he was 22 short of a century and there is little left in this game but for the justice of seeing him complete it.

John Woodcock, page 46

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